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The ANNALIST

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Number 1344

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The ANNALIST

Times Square New York City

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Statement of Condition, September 30, 1938

RESOURCES

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 986,341,323.24
BULLION ABROAD AND IN TRANSIT	37,050,975.81
U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED	661,918,043.40
STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	108,747,143.17
OTHER BONDS AND SECURITIES	174,451,571.41
LOANS, DISCOUNTS AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES	620,196,819.77
BANKING HOUSES	34,865,058.10
OTHER REAL ESTATE	6,835,051.92
MORTGAGES	11,297,190.31
CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCE LIABILITY	22,033,055.08
OTHER ASSETS	6,416,425.19
	<u>\$2,670,122,657.40</u>

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS:	
CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,270,000.00
SURPLUS	100,270,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	31,136,343.12
	<u>\$ 231,676,343.12</u>
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	16,867,007.26
RESERVE FOR TAXES, INTEREST, ETC.	1,700,804.22
DEPOSITS	2,376,974,193.01
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	22,779,871.31
LIABILITY AS ENDORSER ON ACCEPTANCES AND FOREIGN BILLS	12,169,784.94
OTHER LIABILITIES	7,954,653.54
	<u>\$2,670,122,657.40</u>

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At the Close of Business on the 28th Day of September, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash on hand including Gold and Silver bars and Bullion	\$ 815,089.62
Due from banks:	
Due from approved reserve depositories	\$3,411,376.98
Items in process of collection, including exchanges	249,483.06
Bond and stock investments, viz:	
United States Government securities (direct and fully guaranteed)	\$805,875.00
Other public securities (Domestic)	2,632,564.87
Other bond and stock investments	521,724.93
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	3,760,164.80
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	\$10,244.83
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	2,141,482.17
Bonds and mortgages owned	1,834,297.73
Real estate, viz.: Other real estate	139,251.73
Real estate	4,274.50
Customers' liability on acceptances (per contra)	137,985.43
Other assets	88,533.06
Total	<u>\$12,592,193.91</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits, viz:	
PREFERRED (not secured):	
Demand	\$883,785.85
Time	497,473.45
SECURED:	
Demand	541,018.91
Time	1,064,621.03
NOT PREFERRED (including certified checks) Demand	5,965,124.67
NOR SECURED (cashier's checks, certificates of deposit, etc.) Time	1,569,097.30
Due to banks, trust companies and bankers	15,063.78
Total deposits	<u>\$10,536,184.99</u>
Liability on acceptances (per contra)	137,985.43
Other liabilities	41,264.34
Capital account, viz:	
Capital stock	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	830,030.83
Reserves	1,830,030.83
Total	<u>\$12,592,193.91</u>

MEMORANDUM: LOANS AND INVESTMENTS PLEDGED TO SECURE

Other bonds, stocks and securities	\$1,815,714.55
Total pledged (excluding rediscounts)	<u>\$1,815,714.55</u>
Pledged:	
Against U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	\$ 544,326.95
Against public funds of State of New York and municipal corporations authorized by the Legislature to require security	1,170,689.33
With Superintendent of Banks as required by law	99,714.70
For other purposes	883.57
Total pledged	<u>\$1,815,714.55</u>

The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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Vol. 52, No. 1344

New York, Wednesday, October 19, 1938

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Contemporary Monetary Theory. By Raymond Joseph Saulnier. Studies of some recent theories of money, prices and production. Examines the work of R. G. Hawtrey, D. H. Robertson, F. A. von Hayek, and J. M. Keynes. \$4.00.

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Recovery shows no sign of slackening. The normal expectation, based on strictly economic forces, would be at least another year of recovery. From now on, however, the influence of pump-priming expenditures may be to accelerate the rise to an earlier and higher peak; and if preparedness expenditures without compensating taxation are launched on a lavish scale the next peak in business may be an exaggerated one, with a subsequent recession.

ONCE recovery from depression has acquired as much momentum as the present recovery has, the safest course is to look for continued improvement in business, until one or more definite signs of recession appear. Thus far no warning signals of any kind are visible. Several important consumers' goods industries experienced setbacks in September, but the curtailment was little greater than what one would expect, in view of unfavorable weather conditions, including the September hurricane which forced some New England manufacturers of cotton goods, boots and shoes, etc., to shut down for varying periods. In the case of cotton goods, some of the curtailment was undoubtedly attributable to slackness in the wholesale market, but this as a factor in the outlook appears to have been partly offset by the buying movement of the two weeks ended Oct. 8.

There is now available, moreover, ample evidence of upturns in durable goods industries, especially in steel and new construction. The recovery thus far having proceeded according to Hoyle, the normal expectation, on the basis of economic factors only, would be further recovery for at least another year. Recovery from the 1921 depression, which the present depression resembles in some respects, lasted for more than two years, from the extreme low point of March, 1921, to the extreme high point of April, 1923. In view of the fact that in the last eight and one-quarter years the monthly business index has been higher than estimated normal in only fifteen months, it would be extraordinary if, in spite of all the politico-economic obstacles it has encountered in the past and all the uncertainties it is faced with in the fu-

ture, business were to remain depressed indefinitely.

On another page of this issue Mr. Axe gives a vivid account of the future possibilities in the way of long-range recovery. To these might well be added the numerous inventions and mechanical improvements known to have been held back awaiting the return of confidence on the part of investors, the revival of effective purchasing power and the possibility of being able to market new or improved products at sufficient profits, on the products that prove successful, to offset the great risk involved on those that may turn out to be failures. To these might also be added the replacement of obsolete equipment by the utilities and railroads.

Recent developments seem to have inspired considerable confidence in some quarters that a turn for the better in these matters is taking place. The utilities are now "cooperating" with the Federal Government. Mr. Roosevelt has officially blessed the "cooperation." Mr. Douglas has publicly wept tears of joy. What worries some observers, of course, is the question whether the whole affair is not just another pre-election stunt.

There is at least one possibility that it is not merely a political stunt, and that is that the Administration has been frightened by recent European developments into a realization of the weakness of the New Deal spending policies from the standpoint of national defense. Until recently little has been done to improve the national defense, the Administration's chief interest in the matter apparently having been focused on the investigation and report of Mr. Kennedy on the merchant marine; although, outside of the doubtful value of a merchant marine in improving trade relations with other

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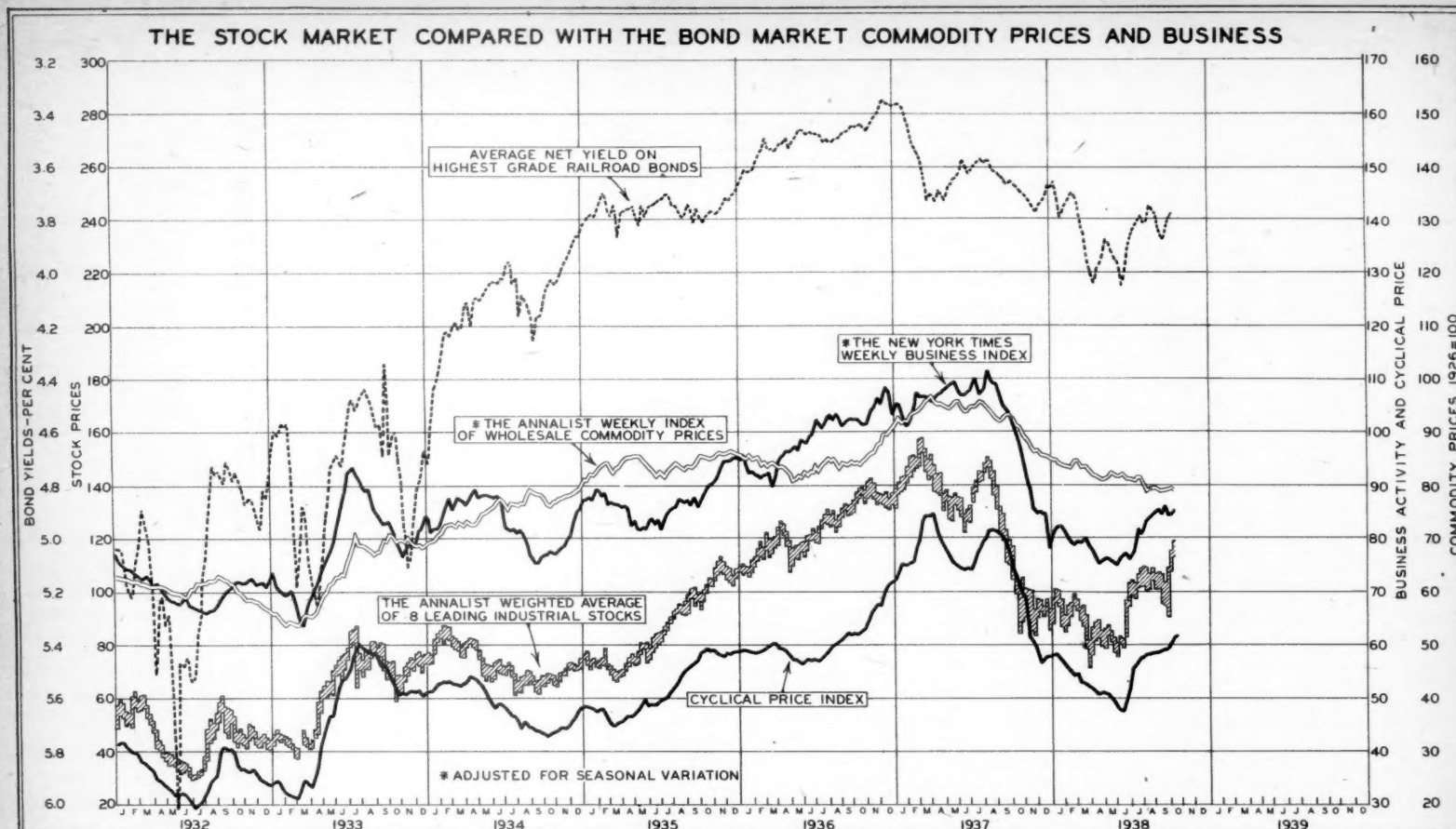
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countries, its chief advantage would be the availability of transports in time of war, for which purpose a merchant marine would be excellent, except that we would not need any troop transports if, as is frequently asserted, the objective of national defense is only to resist foreign invasion.

Mr. Baruch, in his recent statement that the United States is not prepared to fight a defensive war, because of lack of modern military equipment, merely confirmed the impression of the average citizen. How much better off the country would be today if only a comparatively small portion of the billions spent for pump-priming had been used for the improvement of the military establishment can hardly be overestimated. Pump-priming in itself has proved to be of something less than doubtful value, but if we had to have it, it could have been done through preparedness expenditures without incurring the widespread apprehension over government competition with private business and without causing widespread fears that some of the pump-

priming agencies would become political rackets, as the WPA is asserted to have become in some sections.

The chief danger in turning a huge flow of Federal funds into preparedness channels at this stage of the game is that it will apparently postpone for many years

the balancing of the Federal budget. If launched on as vigorous a scale as intimated in some Washington dispatches, it may tend to accelerate the present recovery at a dangerously rapid rate, so that recovery will be followed by another slump. Even without preparedness expen-

ditures, there is danger that government spending will tend to bring about an exaggerated peak in business. As usual, government expenditures continue to mount despite the upturn in business. The number enrolled in the WPA reached a new high record in October despite Bureau of Labor statistics figures showing a large increase in the number employed in private industry.

Taking into account the government spending program, especially the public works part of it, which is not expected to reach a peak until next year, and considering the recent upward trend of residential construction, there seems to be little doubt that the remainder of the year will be a period of further expansion in business. The probability that some manufacturers fear more labor trouble as soon as the business index gets anywhere near estimated normal is an additional reason for believing that until the end of the year at least the trend of business will be upward. In view of the recent agitation for a thirty-two-hour week, some motor manufacturers in particular may deem it a wise policy to manufacture for stock somewhat in excess of their estimates of probable immediate retail demand.

Of the various problems publicly debated the question of a wage-rate reduction for railroad employes has aroused considerable apprehension because of the dire consequences predicted in the event that the plea of the managements is rejected. Present indications seem to be that only a small decrease, if any, can be obtained; but the implications of a denial of the railroads' petition are much less serious now than they were when the proceedings were begun, because in July the net loss of all Class I roads was whittled to an almost negligible figure, in August there was a further rise, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in net operating income, in September there was a further rise in total operating income, and in October there has been a further rise in the volume of freight traffic; so that it may be estimated that today, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the railroads are operating at a small profit.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Vol. 52
No. 1344

The ANNALIST
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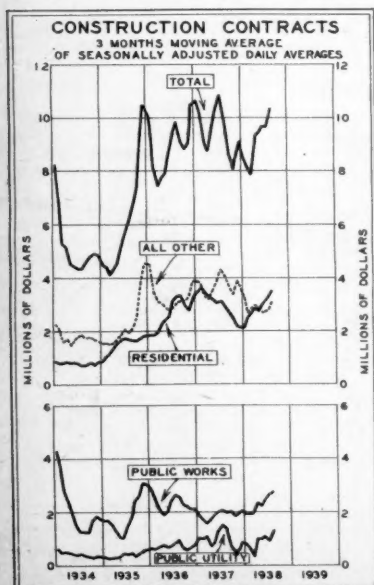
Oct. 19
1938

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Longer-Term Outlook Brighter Than at Any Other Time During Last Decade

By EMERSON WIRT AXE

THE longer-term outlook for business and the financial markets is more favorable than it has been at any other time during the last decade. This does not mean that the upswing in business that has been in progress over the last four months is necessarily the beginning of a major recovery which will carry business up to new high record levels, but it does mean that there is a strong probability of such a recovery beginning some time within the next several years. The reasons for this belief are to be found partly in the nature of the economic situation as we outlined it in the last quarterly issue of THE ANNALIST, and partly in the events of the past quarter. Let us review briefly the nature of the economic factors, as presented in the article in question, and then examine how the outlook has been affected by developments during the past quarter.

The general financial situation is the strongest on record, with the country's gold supply more than three times what it was in 1929, although business and commodity prices are at a much lower level. There is a tremendous potential supply of credit available at extraordinarily low rates. The opportunities for the employment of credit are greater than ever before because of obsolescence and wear, increase in the supply of technical improvements, and growth of population, during the depression years. With such a large supply of credit available at such low rates, and with so many opportunities for employing it, there is an unprecedentedly strong basis for general business expansion.

Why Recovery Has Been Delayed

There are three reasons why these forces do not immediately produce recovery. Business men and investors have been afraid of: (1) Further business regulatory legislation that will increase the difficulties of conducting business at a profit; (2) labor disturbances; (3) war in Europe. These influences have naturally deterred business men from pursuing plans for expansion as aggressively as they would otherwise. The danger of loss has not been imaginary, but very real. Any one would be a fool to embark on a new business project without giving serious consideration to the three sets of dangers listed above.

These influences have exerted a seriously restraining effect upon business over the past seven or eight years. Because of them business was slow in beginning to recover after 1932 and in five years did not equal the 1929 high record. Never in the past had American business failed to reach new high levels within five years after the low year of a depression. The severe 1937-38 decline in business activity and security prices, moreover, may be attributed to the above three influences. Even the much-discussed inventory accumulation of 1936-37 was brought on largely by the desire of business managers to protect themselves against shortages of raw material supplies resulting from strikes. In spite of the unprecedentedly large supply of credit at record low rates, and the great volume of potential demand built up since 1930, business has been unable to recover in anything approaching the way it has after all earlier American depressions, or as business has recovered in most foreign countries during the Thirties.

Developments over the last several months are of great importance because they suggest that there is a possibility that the noneconomic forces which have prevented real business recovery during the past several years have at last begun to weaken. If this is the case, we may

be at or near the end of the phase through which we have been struggling so painfully over the last several years, and about to enter a new period characterized by much more favorable conditions.

Better Political Outlook

In 1938 for the first time since 1929 there has been real evidence of a fundamental change in the political situation. A more conservative tendency has been observable in elections throughout the country and, although this tendency has not been as pronounced as some observers would like to see it, there is reason for believing that the political tide that has been running for eight years has at last turned.

From the nature of the situation such a change, once set in motion, might proceed with unexpected rapidity. The split in the Democratic party cannot now be repaired, and it is entirely probable that after the November elections the opposing elements in the Democratic party will align themselves on the basis of the issues of 1940. This, and the ability of the conservative opposition to maintain its ground in the Democratic party within the past year, indicate that the balance between conservative and radical elements in Congress at the next session is likely to be more nearly even than it has been for a number of years.

If a fundamental change in political sentiment is indeed taking place it is likely

that the labor situation will also change. There is some evidence that the strength of the more conservative labor leaders is increasing and that radical labor influences are losing their hold upon the American workman. The fact that the American Federation of Labor has voted for the amendment of the Wagner Labor Act and has ordered its leaders to oppose a recent appointment to the National Labor Relations Board is evidence that such a change in labor sentiment is taking place.

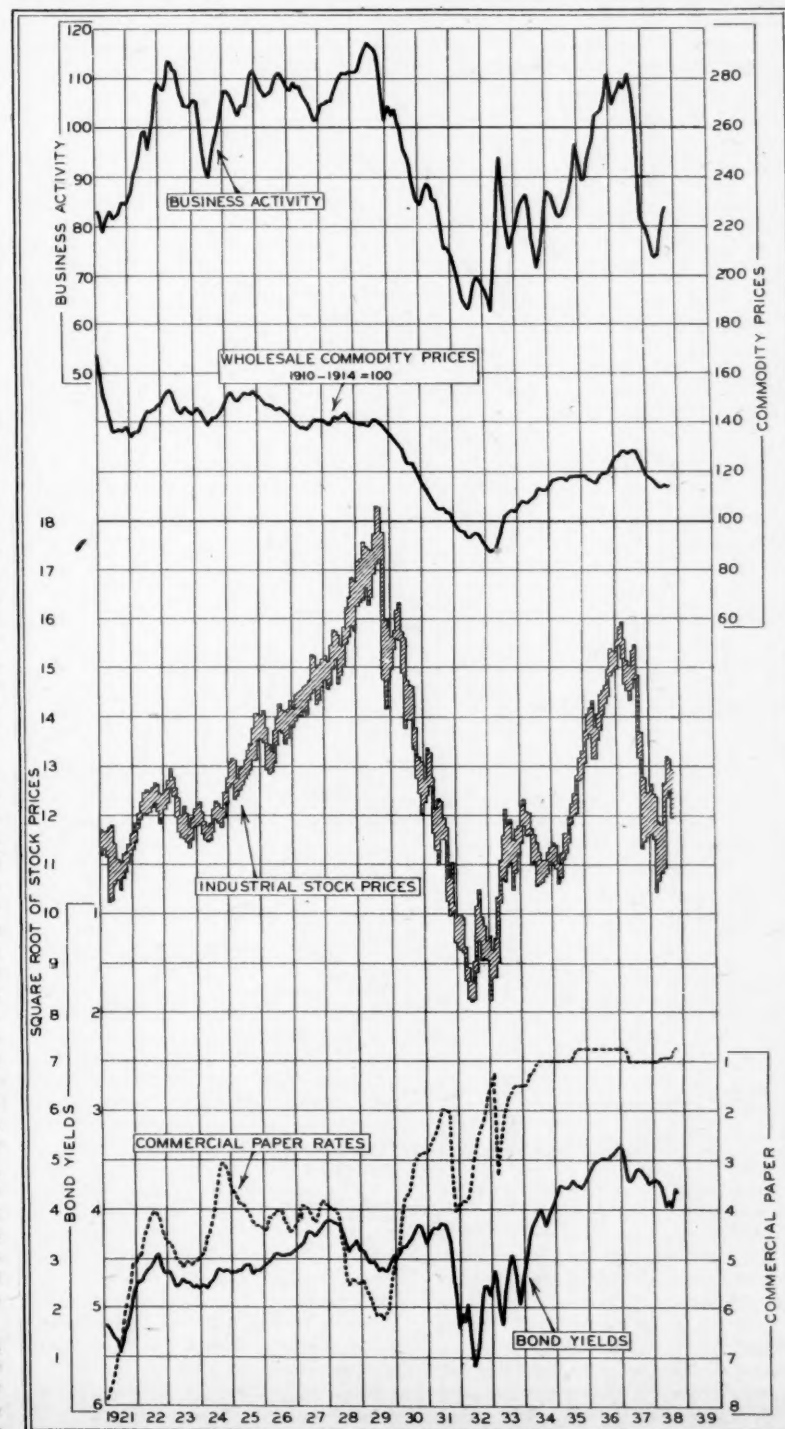
It is true that the labor situation cannot be expected to change with great rapidity. Such shifts in sentiment require time. The modification of labor legislation may prove to be a slow process. But if the tendency is in the right direction, this fact will reinforce the weakening of other business restraining influences.

Better European Outlook

The change in the European situation has apparently been even more definite and decisive. In the system set up in Versailles, France dominated the Continent through a system of alliances in Central Europe. As usual, however, the French overreached themselves; by failing to deal reasonably with a moderate German government they brought in a radical one which began an attempt to improve Germany's position by the building up of military force. A danger of general war was thus created, because there was a possibility that France would not relinquish the hegemony of Europe without fighting. The events of the last several months are important because they mark the definite relinquishment by France of her position without war. Germany has made two important gains in 1938. France has acceded to the long-dreaded Austrian Anschluss and to the decisive weakening of Czechoslovakia, the center of her system of European control. It thus appears certain that a general war will not develop out of the French effort to protect the Versailles system.

It is also unlikely that war will come as a result of German aggression, for the reason that Germany has already gained her chief European objectives. For her to attempt much more now would involve her in an entirely different and much more complex type of problem. Further German manoeuvres from this point are likely to weaken her own alliances and to add strength to the forces opposing her. For the reasons given in the writer's article in THE ANNALIST of July 20, Germany cannot feel at all sure of the support of Italy. It seems probable that the solution of the dispute over Czechoslovakia is the point of maximum tension in the readjustment of Central Europe and that, with this disposed of, the chances of a general European war have been substantially reduced. There is reason to believe that the present readjustment marks the beginning of something more nearly resembling a European peace than anything we have seen in the last quarter century.

Hence the three forces which retarded the recovery of American business over the years 1932-37 and brought about the decline of the past year have been weakened. It seems likely, although of course it is not certain, that the events of the last several months mark the turn of the tide so far as political and labor situations in this country and the threat of war in Europe are concerned. It is possible that we are at or near the end of one of those broad phases in which economic and political events arrange themselves. After the close of the World War we had first a short period of inflationary boom and collapse ending in 1921; then the New Era set in



This chart brings up to date the long-range chart last published in The Annalist of Jan. 21, 1938, as subsequently revised and reprinted for separate distribution.

Continued on Page 559

Recent Economic Changes: Revival in Durable Goods

ECONOMIC activity in the United States continued to expand in September but the rate of recovery was smaller than in the preceding month, partly because of unfavorable weather conditions and war scares. Among the major indices of economic changes, the most pronounced slackening in the rate of increase occurred in industrial production, which in turn resulted in smaller gains in factory employment and payrolls. An outstanding favorable development was a substantial rise in retail trade, following the setback in August. Wholesale commodity prices showed a fractional increase while the cost of living was unchanged. Construction contracts on a seasonally adjusted basis declined slightly but remained at a comparatively high level.

Industrial reports for the month revealed considerable irregularity, particularly in the non-durable goods industries. Leading divisions of the textile industry

Reducing Unemployment

By H. E. HANSEN

failed to participate in the general business recovery; activity in these industries, however, still stood at a high level because of the marked improvement recorded in the first two months of the quarter. The heavy industries for the most part turned in good reports and we estimate that the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production rose 1 point to the highest level since October, 1937. This compares with a gain of 5 points from July to August.

Employment and Payrolls

Employment and payrolls on the basis of reports for New York State are estimated to have risen at a more rapid rate than industrial production although gains were smaller than in the preceding month. The employment index shows a gain of 1.7 points to the highest level since last

made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the figures being adjusted to the Census of Manufactures for 1935. These indexes, because they are computed by the chain-relative method from figures supplied by identical establishments for successive pairs of months, necessarily have a downward bias.

As shown by Table II, the August employment figure as reported last month was 5.4 points under the revised index; the difference between the old and new payrolls index amounted to 3.3 points. Because the error resulting from the use of the chain relative method is cumulative, the recent employment record shows up more favorably when revised figures are used in making comparisons with earlier years. It is found, for example, that for June, 1937, the revised seasonally adjusted employment index actually stood fraction-

of Commerce's indexes of grocery chain store sales, variety chain store sales and rural retail trade.

The scope of the index is necessarily somewhat limited because of a paucity of comprehensive retail trade statistics. The index, however, does give a fairly accurate picture of the general trend of the dollar volume of retail trade.

TABLE II. FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (1923-25=100)

	Employment— Revised	Unrevised	Payrolls— Revised	Unrevised
1933	73.4	72.0	50.1	49.4
1934	85.7	82.5	54.5	52.9
1935	91.3	86.0	74.1	71.3
1936	97.8	91.9	85.6	82.3
1937	105.8	99.3	102.0	97.9
1938				
January	91.5	85.2	80.6	77.0
February	89.7	83.7	78.0	74.0
March	88.0	81.9	76.3	72.0
April	84.9	79.1	72.8	68.9
May	82.7	76.7	70.8	67.2
June	82.3	76.3	70.2	66.8
July	81.9	76.9	72.3	69.7
August	84.3	78.9	75.6	72.3

Adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST.

Because of gains in all components, except grocery chain-store sales which are estimated to have shown no change, the combined index for September rose to the highest level since last March. The gain from the low point for last March has been moderate, only 29 per cent of the depression decline having been recovered by last September. This compares with a recovery of 31 per cent for the index of industrial production. The smaller gain for retail trade is primarily due to a lag in the index of grocery chain-store sales. (The trend of grocery sales is largely governed by the trend of food prices which in September stood nearly 10 per cent below the level for the corresponding month of last year.) The seasonally adjusted department store sales index by last month had recovered 47 per cent of its depression decline, variety store sales, 43 per cent and rural retail trade, 71 per cent.

TABLE III. RETAIL TRADE INDEXES (1929-31=100; Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

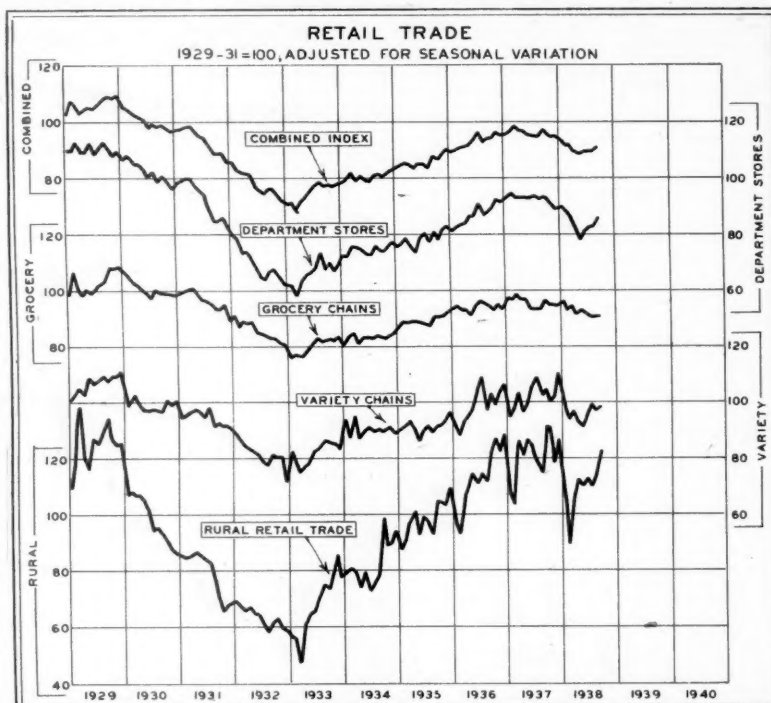
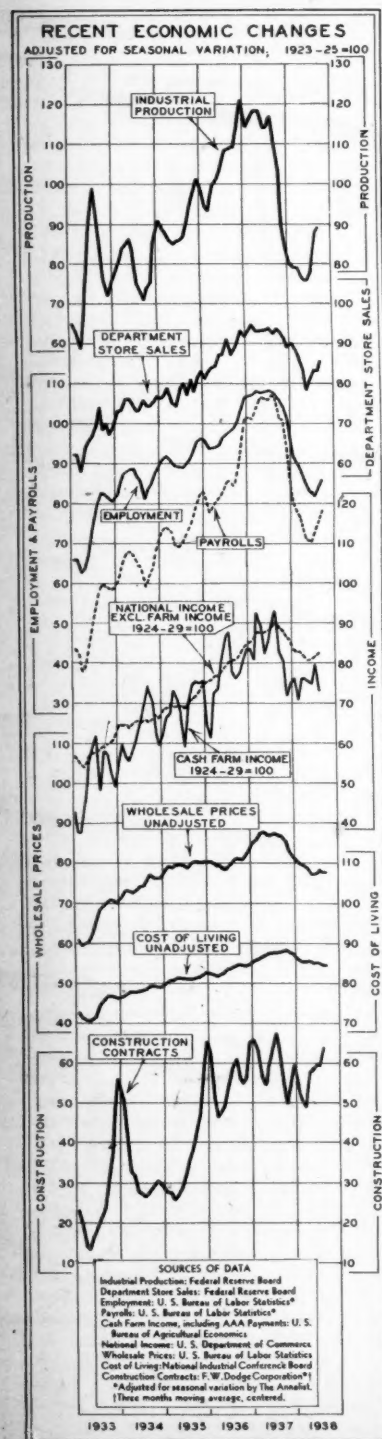
	Dept. Stores	Groc. Chains	Variety Chains	Rural	Combined
1937					
Jan.	91.5	97.9	94.5	106.7	95.8
Feb.	93.4	97.4	97.4	103.7	96.3
Mar.	91.5	99.1	103.5	126.2	98.2
April	91.5	96.3	96.0	121.2	96.1
May	91.5	96.9	98.3	127.1	96.7
June	91.5	93.9	105.9	124.4	95.8
July	92.5	93.0	109.0	119.1	96.7
Aug.	91.5	93.3	102.4	115.1	94.7
Sept.	92.5	96.6	104.5	131.7	97.7
Oct.	91.5	94.4	100.0	131.3	95.8
Nov.	89.5	94.9	101.2	118.6	94.8
Dec.	87.5	94.2	110.3	126.4	95.1
1938					
Jan.	88.5	96.2	96.1	104.3	93.9
Feb.	86.6	93.6	94.1	99.9	91.5
Mar.	84.6	94.7	97.2	105.8	92.0
April	81.6	91.7	92.9	112.3	89.3
May	78.7	93.6	90.7	110.1	88.2
June	80.7	92.2	95.7	112.4	89.5
July	81.6	91.0	99.0	110.2	89.5
Aug.	81.5	91.0	91.0	114.2	89.5
Sept.	84.6	*91.0	98.5	112.4	*91.1

*Subject to revision.

The favorable showing made by retail trade in agricultural regions contrasts sharply with the comparatively low level of cash farm income. For August, the seasonally adjusted income index dropped sharply to the lowest point since last February and was over 20 per cent below the level for the corresponding month of last year.

Construction

One of the outstanding favorable developments of the third quarter was a marked improvement in new building demand. Average daily seasonally adjusted contracts awarded were the largest for any quarter since the three months ended June 30, 1931. For September, the seasonally adjusted figure recorded a slight decline but it still made a very favorable showing. Residential contracts awarded per day declined moderately on a seasonally adjusted basis in September, but for the quarter stood at the highest level since the first three months of last year. Much of the gain is attributed to the activities of the



March. The payrolls index recorded a sharper gain of 2.7 points because of a longer work week.

TABLE I. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES (1923-25=100; Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

	Sept., 1938	Aug., 1938	July, 1938
Industrial production	89.0	88.0	83.0
Consumer expenditures	96.7	94.7	96.4
Department store sales	86.0	83.0	83.0
Employment	86.0	84.3	81.9
Payrolls	78.3	75.6	72.3
Real wages	82.7	80.5	78.0
Cost of living	84.5	84.5	85.1
Wholesale prices	77.8	77.6	78.3
Cash farm income	72.9	72.9	79.9
National income	86.6	86.6	85.5
Construction contracts:			
Monthly index	68.9	69.1	54.2
Monthly average	64.1	64.1	59.7

*Estimated. †Revised. ‡1929=100. §1924-29=100; AAA payments included.

The rise in factory payrolls last month represented a similar improvement in real purchasing power as there was no change in the cost of living. Our index of real wages is estimated to have increased substantially to the highest level since last January. It is significant that during the present recovery, the payrolls index and the cost of living index on the whole have moved divergently. Before the last great depression that was fairly typical of the early stages of a business recovery.

Another periodic revision in the employment and payrolls indexes has been

ally above the high level for 1929 although the best the industrial production index did was to come within 9 points of its 1929 high mark.

Retail Trade

Despite the adverse effect of the hurricane and the threat of war, retail trade increased substantially, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. As measured by the International Statistical Bureau's index of consumer expenditures, the gain amounted to 2.1 per cent. It should be noted that in August this index showed an unexpectedly large decrease and that the September index recorded only a fractional gain over July.

The absence of any change in retail prices as revealed by the Fairchild index indicates that the rise in the retail trade index was due to a gain in the physical volume of sales. Some shift in demand to higher quality articles may have occurred, although at this stage of the recovery that movement would not be expected to be widespread.

In Table III and the accompanying chart we present a new index of retail trade which is a weighted composite of the Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales and the Department

FHA. Public works awards also declined last month, but the third quarter total was the largest since the corresponding period in 1936. Non-residential awards showed a contrary-to-seasonal rise and the adjusted figure rose to the highest level since last December. Public utility contracts awarded were lower than in August but still made a comparatively good showing.

The Annalist Business Activity Index

Business activity, as measured by The Annalist index, continued to increase in September but the improvement was not as widespread or as pronounced as in the preceding two months. The combined index stands at 83.7 (preliminary), as compared with 82.7 for August, 78.9 for July and 106.5 for September, 1937. Since last May, the year's low point, it has recovered 27 per cent of its depression decline.

The most important single factor in the increase of the combined index was a sharp rise in the adjusted index of freight car loadings which was primarily due to a marked increase in miscellaneous shipments. Next in importance were substantial gains in the adjusted indexes of steel ingot and pig iron production. Increases were also shown by the adjusted indexes of lumber and cement production. For the first time since last April, seasonally adjusted textile mill activity turned downward. Our adjusted index of cotton consumption decreased sharply while the silk and rayon consumption indexes declined more moderately. Moderate declines were recorded by the adjusted indexes of electric power, automobile and boot and shoe production. The zinc production index was unchanged.

Table IV gives for the last three months the combined index and its components, each of which is adjusted for seasonal variation and, where necessary, for long-time trend. Table V gives the combined index by months back to the beginning of 1933.

TABLE IV. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	Sept., 1938.	Aug., 1938.	July, 1938.
Freight car loadings.....	78.1	74.4	72.9
Miscellaneous.....	74.0	70.1	67.8
Other.....	86.4	83.1	83.1
Electric power production.....	96.1	96.3	94.4
Manufacturing.....	78.8	77.8	69.2
Steel ingot production.....	63.3	58.2	48.4
Pig iron production.....	62.9	52.8	42.8
Textiles.....	106.1	116.1	102.6
Cotton consumption.....	109.8	122.1	105.0
Wool consumption.....	120.3	120.3	97.9
Silk consumption.....	70.5	73.2	71.9
Rayon consumption.....	115.5	118.5	123.8
Boot and shoe production.....	125.7	128.6	115.8
Automobile production.....	29.8	30.1	40.8
Lumber production.....	74.9	72.4	66.0
Cement production.....	58.3	57.5	60.3
Mining.....	58.2	58.2	60.6
Zinc production.....	59.6	59.6	57.0
Lead production.....	55.3	55.3	67.9
Combined index.....	83.7	82.7	78.9

*Subject to revision.

Steel output per day again increased substantially, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and our adjusted index rose sharply to the highest level since October, 1937. Since last June, the year's low point, the index has risen 26.5 points, leaving 61.5 points to be regained before it is back to the high level for August, 1937.

Many observers had looked for a more rapid rise in steel demand than actually took place but orders from the automobile industry did not come up to expectations. Railroad equipment demand remained at a low level. For the first time since 1932, no September rail orders were reported by The Railway Age. Freight car, passenger car and structural steel orders showed some improvement while locomotive demand slackened. Of the major consumers, the construction industry again turned in the best record. Fabricated structural steel contracts awarded showed a marked gain over August and were sharply above the level for September, 1937. Although inquiries from automobile producers were increasing toward the end of the month, The Iron Age reported that miscellaneous business was the "backbone of the present

demand, orders coming from widely diversified lines of industry."

Output of automobiles remained at a

low level, as many assembly lines were closed for much of the month preliminary to the production of new models. Seasonal-

ly adjusted output reached a low point in the middle of the month and by the first week in October had increased about 100 per cent to the highest level since the early part of April. Leading automobile centers report that the new models are being well received and that a substantial backlog of unfilled orders has been built up. Preliminary sales reports for September, on the whole, were satisfactory and it has been stated that a better showing would have been made except for the low level of dealers' stocks.

Reflecting for the most part the comparatively high level of building activity, production of lumber continued to increase and on a seasonally adjusted basis rose to the highest point since October, 1937. Production, however, exceeded shipments which were moderately greater than new orders. Cement production also increased after allowance for seasonal fluctuations.

TABLE V. THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1933

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Jan.	79.5	104.3	92.3	87.2	79.6	67.5
Feb.	78.4	105.7	89.0	86.7	83.2	66.1
Mar.	77.4	106.9	89.5	84.4	84.6	62.5
Apr.	74.1	107.1	94.1	82.8	85.9	60.2
May	73.8	109.0	95.9	81.8	86.4	77.3
June	74.3	107.8	97.6	82.0	83.8	87.5
July	78.9	108.9	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0
Aug.	82.7	111.2	102.5	84.9	75.1	87.5
Sept.	83.7	106.5	102.9	86.1	71.4	82.0
Oct.	88.4	103.3	89.1	74.6	78.5	
Nov.	87.3	107.1	92.0	76.0	75.3	
Dec.	81.3	110.5	96.7	82.4	77.5	

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

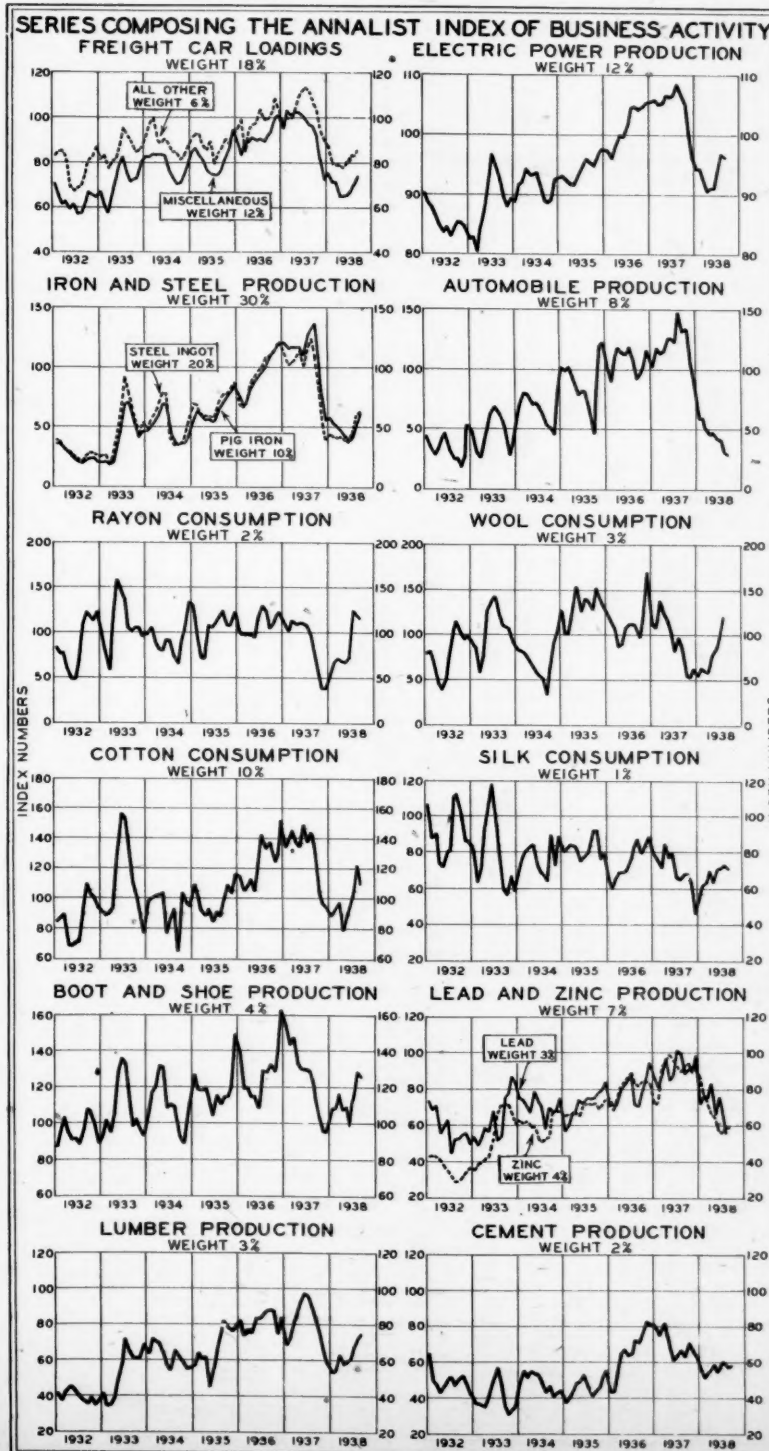
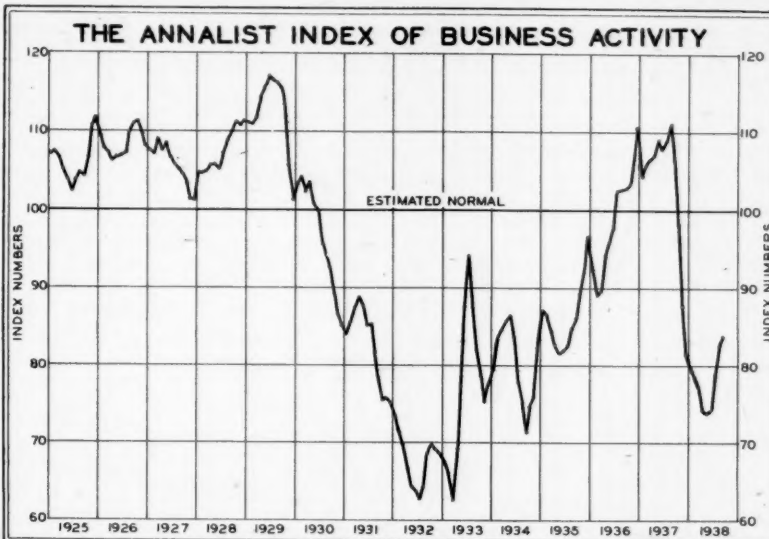
The most important factor in the decline of the textile index was a substantially smaller than seasonal gain in average daily cotton consumption. The industry's statistical position had been weakened somewhat in the preceding two months when for many weeks production stood above the level of new orders. At the beginning of October, however, the picture was changed considerably by a revival in the sales market which raised new orders far above the level of production.

Rayon consumption continued to decline, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and inventory buying by weavers appears to have been about completed for the time being. Silk consumption increased but by less than the usual seasonal amount and our adjusted index dropped to the lowest level since last May.

Boot and shoe output per day is placed at 1,460,000 pairs, as compared with 1,542,000 in August and 1,355,000 in September, 1937. The decline from August was slightly greater than the usual seasonal decrease and the adjusted production index declined moderately.

The lead and zinc production indexes to date have not contributed to the recovery in the combined index. For September, the adjusted zinc production index showed no change from August, which was only slightly above the depression low mark for last July. The lead production index for August, the latest month for which official statistics are available, declined sharply largely because of labor difficulties. That decrease more than offset a slight gain in zinc production and our adjusted index of mining activity for August dropped to the lowest level since August, 1934. Production figures, however, have not reflected the improvement which has occurred in the demand for these metals in the last few months.

Although the rate of increase in manufacturing activity slackened last month the distribution of manufactured goods moved forward at a slightly faster pace as indicated by the trend of miscellaneous freight car loadings. For the recovery period, however, the miscellaneous loadings index has not increased as sharply as our manufacturing index. Despite this year's large crops, grain and grain product loadings continued to decline by more than the usual seasonal amount. All other loadings showed improvement, the largest gain being recorded by coal.



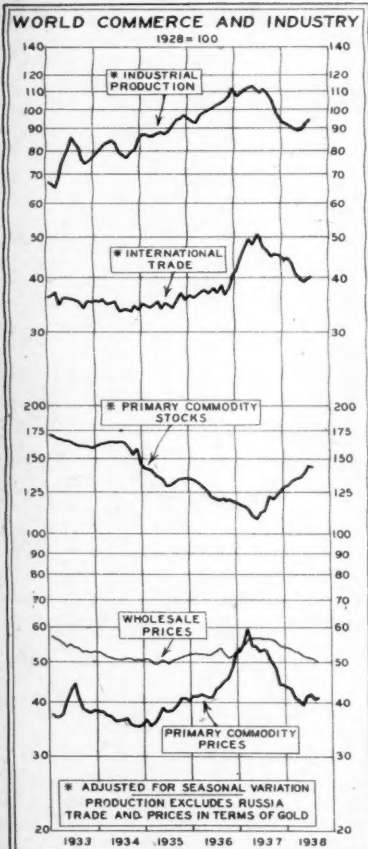
On the World Economic Front: Huge Arms Programs;

Japan's Internal Economy

By WINTHROP W. CASE

WITH the Munich settlement, Europe has relapsed into uneasy "peace." How long it will endure, only time can show. Already Japan, moving against South China where British interests are strongest, shows that the moral of the past month has not been lost on the Orient. In Europe the outlook remains obscure, despite the new alignments forming visibly.

Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that the Versailles era just now closed did not represent the real balance of strength in Europe. That treaty was only possible because of the overshadowing intervention of a non-European power. When the United States turned its back on Europe, the particular balance of forces on which Versailles was based thereupon ceased to exist, and the settlement became by that fact unstable. The new Europe, however distressing to members of democratic nations, represents far more truly the real balance of forces in Europe.



The recovery in the security markets that followed the averting of war was by no means confined to the United States. Quotations in London and Paris also rallied sharply. Those in Berlin advanced only moderately, however, in part because that market, by reason of the government's control of news, had not previously become so alarmed, in part because of the current unfavorable outlook for industrial earnings. Commodity prices generally responded by rising.

Other signs indicated a less favorable appraisal of the outlook. In particular, exchange rates on the United States reflected continued pressure on the pound and the franc. Sterling, which had fallen to 4.60 on Sept. 28, rebounded to 4.84, two days later. Thereafter, however, it slid off again, to fall almost to 4.73, more than 4 cents less than the previous low prior to the week of crisis. The French franc, likewise, after falling to 2.57 on Sept. 28, regained by the week-end the levels of mid-September, but thereafter sank to new low levels, apart from those in the crisis week.

The Dutch guilder, although shaken like the others by the events of the last week of September, promptly recovered almost to the levels of early August, and then held its ground for the most part, while the Swiss franc was only moderately affected throughout. It is true that the weakness of the franc reflected in part

the precarious fiscal situation of the government, aggravated by the emergency expenses incurred for partial mobilization, while that of sterling was partly due to the seasonal rise of imports, to pay for which additional foreign exchange was necessary.

The chief cause of the continued weak-

ness of the pound and the franc, however, was the absence of any restoration of real confidence. Gold has continued to flow into the United States during the past fortnight, and although part represents shipments originated during the crisis, an appreciable part represents an outright continuation of the pre-crisis export of capital. Press dispatches have indicated grave doubts in Europe as to whether Munich represents anything more than a short reprieve; the continued flow of capital to our shores reflects the same uncertainty.

The Economic Burden of Rearmament

The statement of Prime Minister Chamberlain that Britain would not relax her rearmament program would alone have given ample justification to those who doubted whether anything had really been settled at Munich. Regardless of talk about a new four-power concert of powers, rearmament is apparently to go on, if anything at an accelerated pace.

Table I. World Commerce and Industry

Unit in Millions or Base Year	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	July 1938.	June 1938.	May 1938.	Apr. 1938.	Mar. 1938.	Prev. Year.
World:								
Industrial production, adj. \$	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Including U. S. A.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Not including U. S. A.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
International trade, adj. \$	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Primary commodities:								
Stocks, m. e., adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Prices, m. e., adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Wholesale prices:								
United Kingdom:								
Business activity, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices, m. e., J. 1. '35	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Wholesale prices, m. e.	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
The pound	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par
France:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices, m. e.	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Wholesale prices, m. e.	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
The franc	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par
Germany:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26	1928-26
Wholesale prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Italy:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Wholesale prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Japan:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30	Jan. '30
Wholesale prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
The yen	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par
Canada:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926
Wholesale prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports (including gold)	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$
Imports	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$
Balance of trade	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$	Can. \$
The Canadian dollar	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par	% par
United States:								
Industrial production, adj.	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Stock prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Wholesale prices	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Exports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Imports	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Balance of trade	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
Industrial Production, Adj.								
Austria	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Belgium	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Chile	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Czechoslovakia	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Denmark	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Finland	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Hungary (quarterly)	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Netherlands	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Norway	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Poland	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
Sweden	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928

Adj. adjusted for seasonal variation. M. e., month end. *Preliminary. †Revised. ‡In gold value. §Not including Russia. ¶Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. ††Including parcel post for the half year. †††Excluding trade with Austria, beginning Jan. 1938.

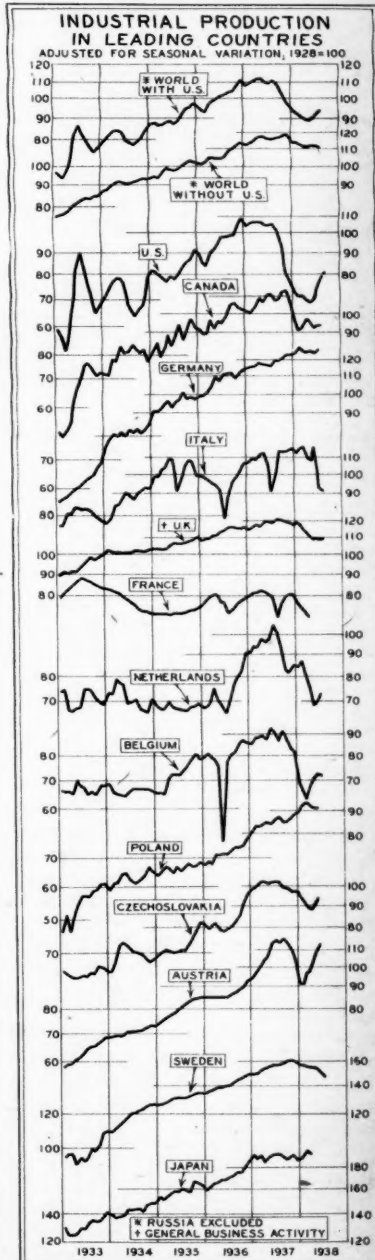
For weekly wholesale price indices, see "The Week in Commodities" section of THE ANNALIST. For weekly stock price indices, see "Stock and Bond Market Averages" section. For latest industrial production indices, see "Business Statistics" section in issues of THE ANNALIST in which this table does not appear.

For back figures under "World" above, see THE ANNALIST of June 24, 1938, page 855. Back figures on industrial production in individual countries may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST.

Table II. National Defense Expenditures of the World (Millions of dollars)

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	P. C. of Inc. Est. 1938 National Income, 1938.
U. K.	426	456	481	596	847	1,263	1,693	8.5
France	509	679	583	624	834	909	1,092	9.1
Germany	254	300	382	2,600	*3,600	*4,000	*4,400	20.0
Italy	271	241	264	778	916	*573	*526	8.3
Japan	190	253	272	296	305	1,130	1,755	35.6
U. S. S. R.	282	310	1,000	1,640	4,002	5,026	5,400	40.0
Total (6)	1,941	2,239	2,982	6,534	10,504	12,901	14,866	17.6
U. S. A.	668	540	710	912	965	992	1,066	1.6
Total (7)	2,609	2,779	3,692	7,446	11,469	13,893	15,932	10.6
Others (53)	1,175	1,184	1,339	1,330	1,507	1,576	1,649	4.0
World (60)	3,784	3,963	5,031	8,776	12,976	15,469	17,581	365

*Unofficial estimate. †Approximations only; estimated by THE ANNALIST. Source: Foreign Policy Association.



A recent study of the Foreign Policy Association¹ attempts to estimate the cost of rearmament to date. The figures quoted

¹"Economic Consequences of Rearmament," by William T. Stone, Foreign Policy Report for Oct. 1, 1938, published by the Foreign Policy Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.

appear to underestimate rather than overestimate that cost to date. Data from sixty countries indicate a total expenditure for arms in the five years 1934-38 of almost \$60,000,000,000. From \$3,784,000,000 in 1932 (Table II), expenditures have risen to \$15,469,000,000 last year and an estimated \$17,581,000,000 for 1938—an increase of more than three and a half times in six years.

The rise in expenditures has been concentrated in the Great Powers, the six-year increase for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia amounting to 666 per cent, as against 60 per cent for the United States and only 40 per cent for fifty-three other countries. The increase of 1,632 per cent for Germany, of course, reflects primarily her present intense arming, but it is also in part the result both of the very low 1932 base with which present expenditures are compared and of the necessity not only for enlarging but for actually creating an army where little existed before. Even allowing for these factors, however, arms expenditures by Germany have shown a far greater increase than by any other power except Russia, while her nearest competitor in this respect is Japan, who has been following similar policies of military imperialism. The relatively moderate increase of only 114 per cent for France is, of course, due partly to the fact that even in 1932 her scale of expenditures was high, and that her need has been primarily to maintain and strengthen an already large military establishment.

Even more significant than the total of arms expenditures is its relation to the national income of the leading powers. While estimates of national income are largely approximate and for 1938 especially must contain a large measure of error, there is reason to believe that the six leading powers other than the United States are spending close to 18 per cent of their entire national income on armaments. Russia is believed to be diverting 40 per cent for this purpose, Japan nearly 37 per cent and Germany 20 per cent, the other three all ranging below 10. Although by comparison the latter amounts seem mild, even the 6½ per cent of Britain is proving onerous, while the 9 per cent of France is greatly aggravating the government's financial problems. The effects on the standards of living of such diversions of the national efforts to non-productive purposes are only too apparent.

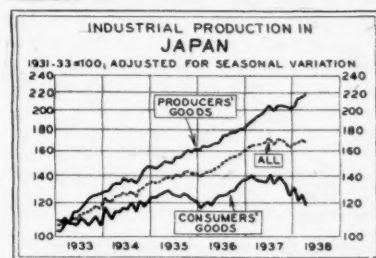
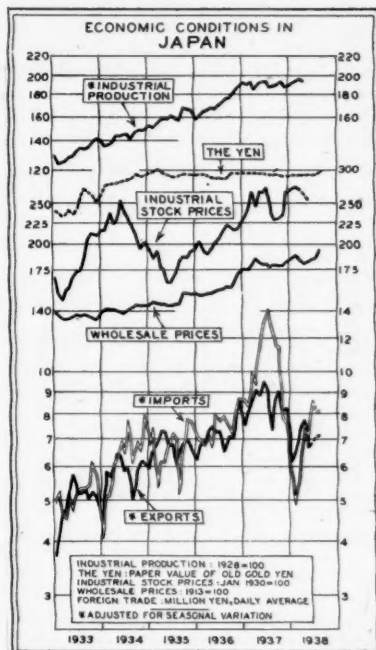
In all these countries principles of sound government finance and balanced budgets have long been thrown into the discard, even Britain having abandoned all attempts to pay for her rearmament out of current taxes. The authoritarian powers, by their rigid control over their economic life, may be able to ignore, at least for the present, the implications of mounting deficits. In any case, those who believe that the democracies can outlast the dictatorships in an arms race may find in such a race only a Pyrrhic victory. As the Foreign Policy Association's report states:

In order to accomplish its purpose, the State is forced to appropriate a larger share of the national income, accelerate its own investment activity, intervene in the operations of the national economy and suppress civil liberties. For the democracies, the ultimate cost of unlimited armament competition may be the loss of their free economies and the undermining of democracy itself.

Distortion of the National Economy

Entirely apart from the financial and political consequences, the present armament programs are everywhere leading to an overexpansion of the heavy and capital goods industries, especially steel and its associated enterprises. As *The Economist* (London) notes²:

At present the industrial structure is being distorted by the exigencies of rearmament; the productive capacity of many industries, such as iron and steel, shipbuilding and certain branches of engineering, is being expanded to a level which, apart from rearmament, would be greatly in excess of our requirements. When rearmament is at an end, we shall be confronted accordingly with a problem of industrial demobilization similar to those which arose after the war; and this problem will be the more difficult in that the industries in which redundant productive capacity is to be expected are largely the constructional industries which tend in any case to be the worst sufferers in an industrial depression.

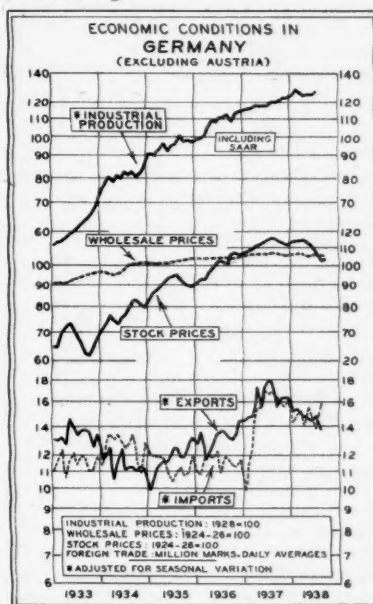


What happens to the economic life of a country appears in the accompanying chart, showing *The Oriental Economist* index of industrial production in Japan by producers' and consumers' goods. It is true that Japan is actually at war, and it might be urged that such a state is not typical. The fact is, however, that wherever armament expenditures are being made on the scale of those prevailing today among the major powers, economic conditions differ only in degree from those of outright war. In Japan, moreover, whether she is formally at war or merely engaged in an "incident," the country is having increasingly to face the possibility that the struggle may prove to be so protracted that a state of hostilities will become the normal condition. *The Oriental Economist* (Tokyo) says that "the nation is now convinced that it will be able to bear through even if the contest should continue as long as the World War, which lasted four years and four months, or develop into a still longer affair."

Originally, Japan's industrial development was concentrated in the lighter industries, such as textiles and light manufactures from bicycles to electric light bulbs. In recent years, however, heavy industry has been steadily expanded. Part of this growth is doubtless the normal accompaniment of increasing industrial maturity. Its more recent phases, however, reflect primarily the nation's military expansion.

While producers' goods output has been forging steadily higher (except for the

temporary check caused by the first months of the Chinese campaign in the second half of 1937), consumers' goods output in April—the latest month available—was lower than at any time since November, 1934, excepting only January, 1936. To some extent the 1935 and 1937-38 declines involved the export trade rather than domestic consumption, as will be seen from a comparison of consumers' goods output with exports, on the charts. A prosperous export trade is, however, of prime importance to a nation that, like Japan, is obliged to import the bulk of its raw materials, and a less favorable balance of trade may prove as serious as an outright decline in the domestic standard of living.



In any event, the fact that Japanese heavy industry has expanded twice as much since 1932 as her consumers' goods industries (even at their 1937 peak), indicates the displacement of Japanese effort to economically non-productive industries. How these overdeveloped enterprises are to be utilized if and when Japanese military expenditures are reduced is not clear. The Japanese doubtless count on converting them to the production of capital goods for the reconstruction of China, but, if they do gain control of that country, they will not be likely to be able to finance its rebuilding with foreign loans. If the government is able to maintain social discipline at home in the face of demobilization and its consequent economic hardships, Japan may be able to finance a considerable amount of reconstruction unaided. It will be able to do so, however, only at the cost of a further decline in living standards already low.

The International Economic Situation

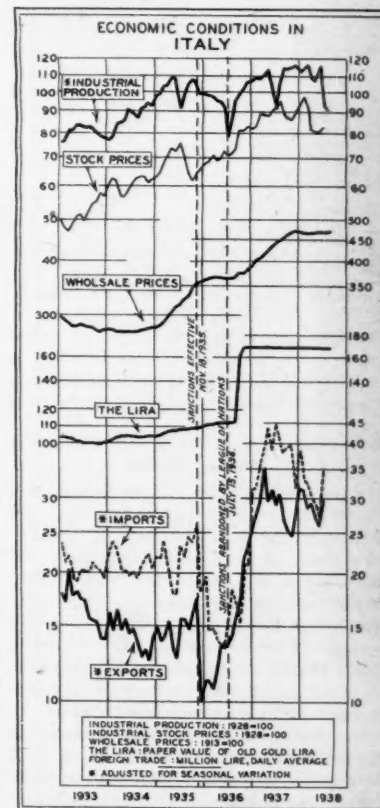
A pause in the decline in world economic activity is suggested by the reports of the past month. The whole outlook has, however, been so obscured by the European crisis that at least a month or two will apparently be necessary in order to appraise the effects of the crisis on the economic situation. Industrial activity, even outside of the United States, has shown greater stability; preliminary estimates point to a rise, if only temporary, in international trade, while primary commodity prices continue to show stability and, in certain cases, even strength.

The rise in international trade in August, if borne out in subsequent revisions, appears to reflect recovery in the United States and the increase, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in our imports. United States imports for September are likely to show a drop, owing to the European crisis and the high insurance rates on shipments that prevailed at that time. The recovery in this country appears to

be largely independent of Europe, however, and imports for October and later should resume their interrupted rise. This in turn should be reflected in the figures for world international trade in those months. While such a rise will be of direct advantage to the primary commodity countries, the benefits to the industrial countries that sell to them are likely to be deferred for some time, owing to the normal time lag between changes in exports and in imports of the primary commodity countries.³

World Industrial Activity

World industrial production outside of Russia again rose in August, the preliminary index standing at 94.7 per cent of the 1928 average, as against 92.8 in July, a two-year low of 89.6 in May, and 110.9 in August, 1937. The rise of the index in August, as in July, reflected the further recovery in the United States. With this country excluded, the index declined to 110.1 (preliminary) from 110.9, and is now the lowest since October, 1936. Besides the United States (where further recovery took place in September and October), the August industrial indices were higher in Canada, Norway and Britain (the advance in the last being unimportant). The decline of the index, with the United States excluded, reflected primarily a setback in Italy. How much the contraction in that country is due to the usual recession at that season cannot now be stated. Commerce Reports, published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that the "Summer slackness in trade and industry has apparently been somewhat more pronounced than last year."



Primary commodity prices, although below the levels of July and early August, were otherwise the highest, at the beginning of October, since April, according to the twenty-two-commodity index of the *Statistique Generale*. The minerals group, indeed, was the highest since last March. Industrial raw materials of vegetable or animal origin have held their ground fairly well during the past two months; the food group, however, has shown considerable weakness, in part due to the large world wheat crop.

³See *THE ANNALIST* of July 20, page 104, et seq.

²*The Economist*, June 11, 1938, p. 595.

The Strong Position of High Grade Bonds; Expansion In Bank Earning Assets

By S. L. MILLER

A LIFELESS money market was stirred in the last month of the third quarter by the Czech-Sudeten situation. Panic conditions prevailed abroad.

Stocks were sold heavily, government bonds receded substantially—British Government securities dropped as much as 7 points in one day—and note circulations of various central banks rose spectacularly, adding to the strain on the foreign money centers. Practically all foreign currencies weakened in terms of the dollar with the exception of the pegged lire and the belga. Sterling fell to \$4.60.

This crisis had telling effects on the New York money market. Bonds were sold in considerable volume. From about the middle of August to the third week of September, government securities declined about 1½ points on the average. Treasury bill rates rose from 0.05 per cent to 0.14 per cent. After Czechoslovakia was carved and served at Hitler's banquet table in Munich, the market recovered. Government securities regained all their losses and then some. The Treasury bill rate declined to 0.02 per cent by Oct. 8. The yield on Treasury bonds, which was 2.31 per cent on Aug. 20, advanced to 2.43 on Sept. 17, only to fall again to 2.30 on Oct. 8. Throughout this whole trying period the commercial paper and bankers' acceptances markets played Rip Van Winkle. Acceptance rates remained un-

changed not only might that have occurred, but the account would have had to repurchase the gold it sold to the Bank of England. Those sales represented the amount of incoming funds that had been permitted to enter Britain's banking system. Their repurchase by the account, therefore, would have meant the end of easy money in London, especially in conjunction with the currency hoarding movement that began toward the end of the crisis.

In this connection, it should be noted that the flight of capital from Britain was plainly a flight of foreign-owned funds placed in London largely for safe keeping. The Exchange Equalization Account, one of whose chief functions was that of safe-deposit vault for foreign capital, faced the pleasant prospect of being stripped of all its resources. Had the crisis been pro-

longed not only might that have occurred, but the account would have had to repurchase the gold it sold to the Bank of England. Those sales represented the amount of incoming funds that had been permitted to enter Britain's banking system. Their repurchase by the account, therefore, would have meant the end of easy money in London, especially in conjunction with the currency hoarding movement that began toward the end of the crisis.

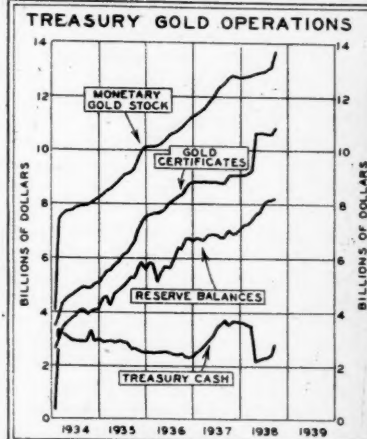
ber, 1937, despite the fact that Treasury cash, the item which shows the Treasury's gold holdings, has advanced some \$468,000,000 in the last three months. With the passage of the Gold Reserve Act in January, 1934, the revaluation of gold, which was nationalized, netted the government a profit of about \$3,000,000,000. Of this sum, \$1,800,000,000 together with other funds were set aside for the Stabilization Fund. The remainder

with each other. In September of last year the government decided to sterilize \$300,000,000 of gold and all gold imports in excess of \$100,000,000 in any quarter (three-months period). The Treasury promptly issued gold certificates in the sum of \$300,000,000 in exchange for a deposit credit at the Federal Reserve Banks, which it spent, gradually increasing reserve balances of the banks. In April, 1938, the Treasury abandoned the sterilization policy altogether, repeating the performance of September a year ago.

Table II. Net Gold Imports Into the United States by Countries
(Thousands of dollars at \$35 per ounce)

	Total Net Imports.	United Kingdom.	France.	Other Former Gold Bloc Countries.	Canada.	All Others.
1934.....	1,131,994	499,870	260,223	115,652	86,829	169,420
1935.....	1,739,019	315,727	934,243	228,156	95,171	165,722
1936.....	1,116,584	174,093	573,671	81,868	72,648	214,304
1937.....	1,585,503	891,531	13,710	151,722	111,480	444,430
1938.....	783,549	445,544	765	21,022	56,995	259,223
January.....	2,088	—	—	—	649	6,435
February.....	8,036	—	—	—	692	7,340
March.....	52,927	31,395	39	4,220	717	16,556
April.....	71,091	35,429	18	1,938	747	32,959
May.....	52,775	2,895	35	891	630	48,324
June.....	55,307	20,599	13	4,045	726	29,924
July.....	63,815	4,976	898	—	962	56,979
August.....	165,973	91,227	4,721	3,213	14,333	52,479
September.....	311,537	259,054	—	6,715	37,539	8,229

*First nine months. †Belgium, The Netherlands and Switzerland. *Imports from Japan totaled \$246,464,000. †Subject to revision; these figures include only that gold received in the United States during September, not all the gold engaged for shipment here in that month.



Although the Treasury has been accumulating gold since the Spring, that in itself is no sign that the government has been sterilizing the metal. What with the failure of the Administration's deficit for the first three months of the current fiscal year to come up to budgetary estimates, the sharp rise in the monetary gold stock has afforded the Treasury an opportunity to inject funds into the banking system—it has become an unforeseen outlet for Treasury spending.

The Decline in Government Securities

Probably the principal factor in the almost two-point decline in the government bond market during September was the central European crisis. In view of the redundancy of the money market, it is impossible to ascribe the decline in terms other than psychological. Coupled with the crisis were the quarter-date Treasury financing, calling for new money, and income tax payments. Added to this might be a negative factor—absence of the usual quarterly maturity of Treasury bills, which in the past tended to ease the money market when subjected to such large turn-overs of funds. All these factors combined to bring about the decline in government securities.

These columns have already noted the tendency of some bond investment services to advise shortening of maturities. Table III presents further evidence that such a policy would have been unwise if carried out during the last drop in governments. A comparison of the highest closing price in August with the lowest closing price in September indicates that the largest declines have taken place in the near-by maturities, and the smallest in the medium and long-term bonds. The longest term issues showed much less of an advance in yield than did the nearest maturities, although much more of a decline in price. As might have been expected, the yields on the higher coupon issues increased most.

During September government securities were the most vulnerable group of high-grade bonds with the exception of the rails. Contributing to this vulnerability was the Treasury's new financing, which amounted to \$800,000,000 in new money. The terms of the new issues were customarily more favorable than the market, and subscrib-

Table III. The September, 1938, Decline in Government Bond Prices

Treas. Bonds.	Price		Net Change.	Yield		Net Change.
	High. (August.)	Low. (September.)		High. (August.)	Low. (September.)	
3½s-40-43.....	106.7	105.4	-1.3	.05%	.42%	+ .37%
3½s-41.....	106.	107.5	- .27	.55%	.73%	+ .18%
3½s-43-45.....	109.27	108.18	-1.9	1.27%	1.96%	+ .69%
3½s-44-46.....	109.28	108.19	-1.9	1.43%	2.03%	+ .60%
4s-44-46.....	114.20	112.24	-1.28	1.56%	3.00%	+1.44%
2½s-45-47.....	106.23	105.3	-1.20	1.73%	2.13%	+ .40%
3½s-46-49.....	106.28	107.11	-1.17	1.90%	2.35%	+ .45%
3½s-46-49.....	113.24	111.30	-2.26	1.85%	2.88%	+1.03%
4½s-47-52.....	119.5	117.31	-1.6	1.98%	2.71%	+ .73%
2½s-48.....	104.28	103.12	-1.16	1.97%	2.44%	+ .47%
3½s-49-52.....	106.23	107.6	-1.17	2.24%	2.53%	+ .29%
2½s-49-53.....	102.9	100.15	-1.28	2.27%	2.46%	+ .19%
2½s-51-54.....	103.26	102.3	-1.23	2.40%	2.59%	+ .19%
3s-51-55.....	106.28	105.0	-1.26	2.38%	2.63%	+ .25%
2½s-55-60.....	104.10	102.17	-1.25	2.54%	2.72%	+ .18%
2½s-56-59.....	103.8	101.12	-1.28	2.52%	2.66%	+ .14%
2½s-58-63.....	102.15	100.22	-1.25	2.58%	2.71%	+ .13%

Fractions represent 32nds.

daily press (the work of Mr. Elliott V. Bell of The New York Times is a notable exception) that the Treasury has been sterilizing recent gold acquisitions. This impression has been strengthened by reports that Secretary Morgenthau has stated that the incoming gold would be sterilized as soon as possible. As a matter of fact, gold has not been sterilized since April, 1938. Although recent gold imports have been paid for out of the Treasury's cash balance, the second step necessary to sterilize them has not been taken. That step would require the Treasury to borrow in the open market to take the incoming funds out of the banking system.

Treasury spending, no matter whether the government buys battleships or gold, tends to increase member bank reserves. Member bank balances, according to the accompanying chart, have risen uninterruptedly (the figures on the chart are as of the end of the month) ever since Octo-

ber, 1937, despite the fact that Treasury cash, the item which shows the Treasury's gold holdings, has advanced some \$468,000,000 in the last three months. With the passage of the Gold Reserve Act in January, 1934, the revaluation of gold, which was nationalized, netted the government a profit of about \$3,000,000,000. Of this sum, \$1,800,000,000 together with other funds were set aside for the Stabilization Fund. The remainder

ing and credit system, whereas the second method of payment neutralized the effects of gold imports. Between February, 1934, and December, 1936, the gold-certificate plan was used. In that period, the chart shows that the gold-certificate holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks rose about \$1,000,000,000 more than the monetary gold stock, reflecting the expenditure of a similar amount of "free" gold by the Treasury. Reserve balances would have increased just as rapidly as gold certificates had it not been for a \$1,000,000,000 rise in money in circulation.

TABLE I. INTEREST RATES AND EXCESS RESERVES
(Monthly averages of daily figures)

	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	July 1938.	Sept. 1937.
Treasury bonds.....	2.40	2.32	2.34	2.67
Municipal.....	3.02	2.82	2.87	3.15
Corporate: Aaa.....	3.21	3.16	3.22	3.28
Aa.....	3.60	3.57	3.62	3.48
A.....	4.20	4.13	4.21	4.02
Baa.....	5.65	5.49	5.63	5.16
Railroads.....	3.82	3.79	3.85	4.64
Treasury bills.....	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.53
Bankers' acceptances.....	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Commercial paper.....	0.74	0.78	0.68	1.00
Customers' loans:				
New York City.....	2.25	2.16	2.27	2.39
8 Northern and Eastern cities.....	3.30	3.26	3.28	3.33
27 South and Western cities.....	4.07	4.12	4.12	4.18
Excess reserves.....	12,948	2,953	3,026	900

changed at 7/16 of 1 per cent, and prime commercial paper rates, according to Table I, actually fell in each of the last three months.

Effect of the Political Crisis on the Money Market

After the confusion had been dissipated, it became possible to discern that the United States was distinctly a "gainer" as a result of the continental crisis. During August and September about \$700,000,000 of gold was imported. These refugee funds quickly entered the banking system to swell member bank reserves. They, therefore, served and will continue to serve as an additional factor making for a strong government bond market.

The nature of the gold flow is shown in Table II. During September, more than 80 per cent of the net gold imports originated in England. During 1937, the United States received almost \$900,000,000 from the United Kingdom, or something more than 60 per cent of the total receipts. Last year's shipments, however, despite their size, had little effect on sterling because imports into Britain from the Continent and from the South African gold mines more than offset the deliveries to this country.

The recent movement of gold from London to the United States, however, was accompanied by severe pressure on the pound, for this time there were not the offsets from Europe nor from the Rhodesian mines, which might just as well have been closed after Lloyd's refused to underwrite gold shipments. Political develop-

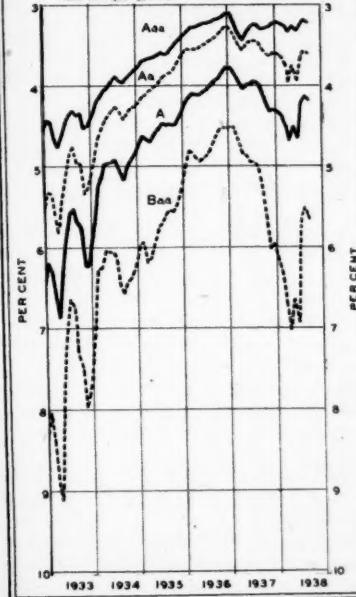
ers were able to net handsome profits by quick sales. These sales naturally unsettled the whole market. The Federal Reserve Banks, incidentally, subscribed for \$45,000,000 of the new issue, switching from maturing notes and bills.

High Grade Bond Outlook Favorable

There are present in the economic situation today several factors making for higher prices for the best grades of bonds; factors at least that will most likely prevent any decline from present levels. As we have already noted, the inflow of gold in recent months has been gigantic, raising the monetary gold stock by more than \$700,000,000 between the end of July and the end of September. Member bank reserves have likewise risen, most of the funds going to swell their excess balances.

The Treasury only last month borrowed \$800,000,000, which will return to the banks in due time; i. e., just as soon as the Administration can spend the funds. The vigorous recovery in business activity may also help to reduce the government's projected deficit, either through increased tax receipts or through decreased expenditures, especially for relief. The deficit itself for the first quarter of fiscal 1939 has not come up to expectations. Both these considerations appear to indicate that the Treasury will not have to borrow as much as had been anticipated. There is also the fact that on a tax-equivalent basis Treasury issues have been selling below high-grade corporate bonds. This factor in itself pertains particularly to government bonds, and is not essentially a bullish factor in the corporate-bond market. Finally, the recovery in railroad traffic has vastly improved the outlook for all grades of railroad bonds.

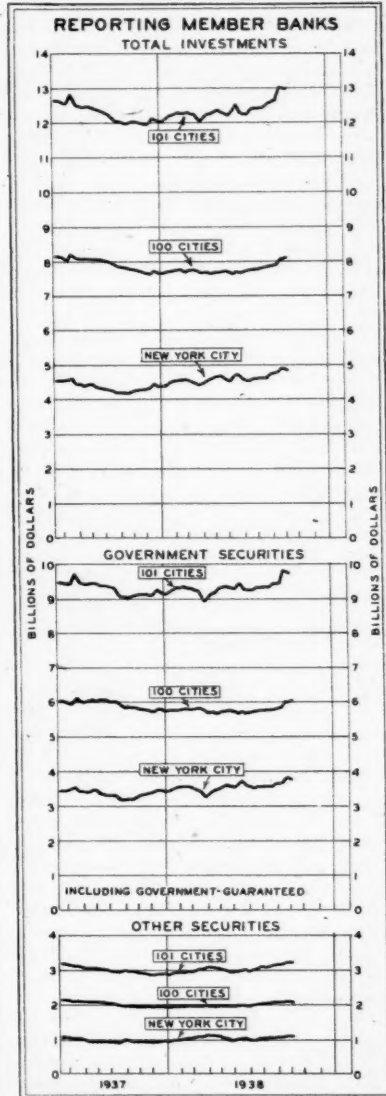
MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES



On the unfavorable side is the fact that bond prices are now at the highest levels since the 1936-37 peak. This very position of the market tends to mitigate against any further advance and to make investors, especially bank investors, wary. The higher the market goes the more vulnerable becomes its position, and although this vulnerability may have no basis in economic fact, the psychological reaction of investors is bound to become more unfavorable as the market approaches its old peak, a reaction that is in direct contrast to the attitude of stock speculators. Another factor that may tend to depress bond prices is that the Federal Government will still be in the market for new money. The recovery in business activity has also spurred on the issue of new corporate securities. During the third quar-

ter corporate flotations for new capital averaged about \$100,000,000 a month, the highest since the second quarter of 1937. The volume of refundings was also the highest since the second quarter of last year.

Here is a real threat to the stability of the bond market. The reservations must be made, however, that these new corporate issues usually do not absorb bank credit. Bank holdings of other securities are for the most part stable. At the same time, many voters have been vetoing new bond issues by municipalities, so that the demand for funds from that source may



reasonably be expected to diminish, partly offsetting the rise of corporate issues for new capital. Finally, there is the possibility of a rise in business loans by the banks which may detrimentally affect the market for the highest-grade bonds. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the great 1936-37 rise in commercial loans had little effect on the bond market because of the huge volume of funds at the banks' command. It was only after the Federal Reserve authorities had taken definite and decisive action to reduce the volume of excess reserves that the fall in bonds began. It is almost a certainty that the Federal Reserve Board will be much more careful this time.

To sum up, the gold sent here in such huge sums is more than likely to remain, and Treasury spending in the near future will tend to increase excess reserves. Government and other high-grade bonds will probably rise and maintain high levels until the next Treasury financing period when there may arise some pressure on governments, with AAA corporate issues moving in sympathy. The railroad bond outlook has improved with the recovery in car-loadings.

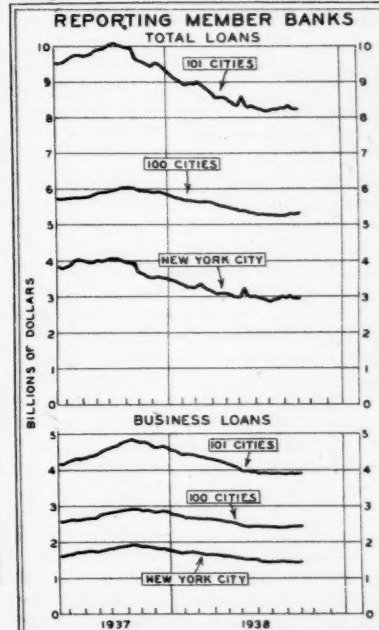
The changes in member bank credit dur-

ing the quarter are readily depicted in Table IV, where the effects of the Administration's easy money program of the Spring can plainly be seen. Expansion

TABLE IV. CHANGES IN MEMBER BANK CREDIT

	(Millions of dollars)	All Reporting Banks	Changes since Jun. 30, '38	N. Y. Banks	Outside N. Y.
		Reporting Banks	Reporting Banks	Reporting Banks	Reporting Banks
Loans—					
Business	3,991	-45	-59	+14	
Stock market	1,225	-10	-9	-1	
Other	1,502	-35	-20	-15	
Total	8,241	-90	-96	-14	
Securities—					
Government	8,111	+341	+104	+237	
Govt. guar.	1,675	+187	+131	+56	
Other	3,213	+231	+118	+113	
Total	12,999	+759	+353	+406	
Total loans and investments	21,240	+679	+287	+392	
Demand deposits	15,508	+472	+285	+137	
Time deposits	5,180	-59	-16	-43	
Interbank deposits	5,799	+19	+27	-8	
Excess res.	2,990	+22	+119	-97	

(All member banks; changes since July 1, 1938.)
took place in the bank's security portfolio only. The reporting member banks bought some \$760,000,000 of bonds during the quarter, one-half of which were direct obligations of the Treasury. The New York City banks showed some preference for government-guaranteed securities, and the advance in all other security holdings compared favorably with purchases of direct governments. Since the first of the year, the banks have expanded their security portfolios by about \$1,000,000,000. This plus the huge increase in the monetary gold stock have been chiefly responsible for a similar increase in demand deposits, adjusted.



Borrowers paid off \$80,000,000 of indebtedness between June 30 and Sept. 28. The chief losses occurred in other loans and business loans. Actually, the out-of-town banks increased their business loans some \$14,000,000, the whole loss being sustained by the metropolitan banks, which had to stand by and see their large corporate customers pay off bank debts with funds raised in the capital market. The recent recovery in business seems destined to bring about a rise in business borrowing even though the seasonal peak has passed. The bank reports of the first two weeks of October bear out this observation.

Most important of all the changes in the member bank figures was the \$474,000,000 rise in demand deposits, adjusted, which with money in circulation, which is at a new peak, represents purchasing power. Demand deposits are now only about \$150,000,000 short of the 1937 high point and have gained over \$1,000,000,000 since the end of last year. Because of the gold inflow into New York the metropolitan banks were able to report a gain of almost

\$120,000,000 in excess reserves, whereas the country banks lost almost \$100,000,000.

Rumor has it that the resignation of Marshall Diggs, Acting Controller of the Currency, was forced and that this was just another step in the centralization of government banking control. It also appears that it was another step in the easing of bank loan standards, in the merging of bank examination functions, possibly in the consolidation of the Controller's office with the FDIC. There is also involved in Diggs's departure the possibility of a more direct control over the banks, whereby the Treasury can influence them in their loan and dividend policies and force them to buy government bonds and preferred stock from the RFC.

All this is frankly rumor. That there is much to be said for the consolidation of bank examinations is all very true. But that such a merger can become the mechanism for effecting some wild policies is equally true. The inherent weakness of splitting up the bank examination function is offset by the inherent weakness of centralized control. All depends on the administrator; control becomes more personalized.

It is difficult to understand the continued pressure from Washington on the banks to loosen up on their loan requirements. This was especially in evidence two weeks ago when The New York Times reported the exceedingly favorable reception by Washington of a proposed agency to be formed by the New York banks for the purpose of making capital loans to small and medium-sized business firms. Such loans require a special type of agency. They are not safe for commercial banks to make and pay off demand deposits.

It has been asserted, on the other hand, that the banks have not been progressive and aggressive in seeking new business, that they have passed up excellent opportunities in the personal loan, installment finance and textile factoring fields, to outside corporations. If such corporations are serving these fields, what need is there for the banks to enter them? If such firms are not doing an adequate job, or if their charges are too high, they are the organizations for the government to regulate, not the commercial banks. But here is just where the rub comes in. At present the Federal Government has no power to regulate the operations of the personal loan, mortgage and installment finance companies, nor the textile factors. Until such power comes into its hands, the Administration will continue to exert pressure on the banking system to ease up on their loan requirements.

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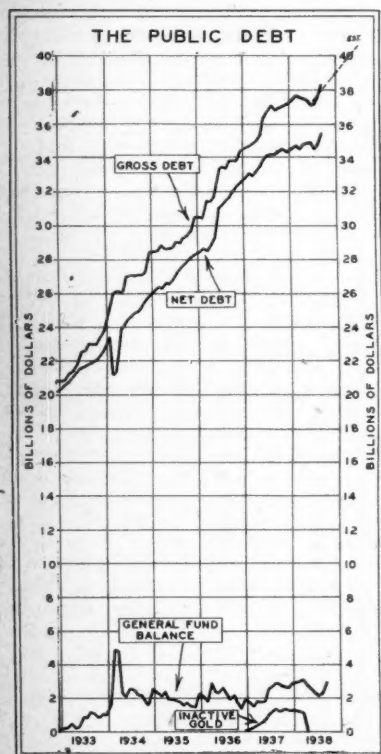
¹Corporate Federal income tax.

National Government: The Mysterious Strength of the New Townsend Movements

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON. IN a pre-election flurry of activity, Washington resumes its focal position in national events. The certainty that extensive national defense outlays will upset any early attempts to balance the budget; Wallace's two-price idea for farm products; the rail strike hearings; the nearness of the effective date of the wage-hour act on Oct. 25, and the meeting of the Monopoly Committee are among the outstanding developments of the week.

RAILROAD hearings, concluded Monday before the President's special fact-finding board, have been a successful performance from the viewpoint of the New Deal. As anticipated, much testimony has gone toward blaming the rail problem upon financial management and secondarily upon ICC rather than upon labor or the Administration. The reason for holding the hearings in Washington rather than in Chicago doubtless was that the Washington press corps was equipped to give the widest possible publicity to the findings.



Considerable adroitness was shown on the side of the railroads, whose public relations methods have improved. But it is thought that much New Deal staff work went into the preparation of the case of the brotherhoods against the 15 per cent wage cut. It was a hard combination to overcome.

The board now has the task of digesting the great mass of evidence. It probably will take all of its time to the Oct. 27 deadline. What happens then is purely speculative. Some think the board's report may be purely factual without recommendations. If so the President is the prime mover. While he could wait until after election on Nov. 8, an earlier statement is indicated.

There are no grounds for believing that the 15 per cent cut will be sanctioned. There has been talk of a compromise somewhere below half that figure. Rumors that an agreement has been reached are discounted here. Doubts are even raised as to any wage cut being recommended. Instead, the President could offer the taking up of a railroad relief program, which would take the roads back to where they started last Spring. At that time

Congressional aids were expected, but after the wage cut intention was announced the legislative program was scuttled.

Creation of a super-ICC, with jurisdiction over all forms of transportation, Bankruptcy Act amendments, loans, moratoria and consolidations, are among the proposed remedies. The labor people would like to speed up service by running more and smaller trains, which, incidentally, would employ more train crews.

In event some wage cut is recommended, it is doubted that a strike will take place to the extent of stopping traffic. The overwhelming strike vote against the wage cut was a vote of confidence in the union leaders. Some radicals might be willing to strike and thus precipitate government operation. Then there would be no more fights with management. There would be plenty of jobs at good pay as long as the Treasury held out. In other words, the railroads would be a PWA on wheels.

The majority of railroad employees, though, are men of long service. Observers within the industry have too much faith in their ultimate common sense to believe they will be stampeded into too wild a plan. The recommendations of the board are not binding upon management or labor. After they are announced, *status quo* will be preserved for another thirty days, giving time for adjustments.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN, together with soft money, has suddenly reappeared as a powerful force in national politics. Yet it is a hidden issue which has brought surprisingly little comment. This issue has developed State by State as pension-plan advocates have backed candidates usually running in opposition to New Deal incumbents. A large number of Republican candidates, including State as well as Congressional tickets, either have expressed leanings toward the Townsend idea or have tacitly accepted the backing of groups identified with the old-age pension movement.

This is the antithesis of Republican policy in 1936 when the disastrous attack was made upon social security. National Republican spokesmen have not seen fit to repudiate the pension philosophy, perhaps on the theory that any candidate who bears the G. O. P. label is to the good and that outpromising is a fair political route toward election.

Democrats also have been eloquently silent. Those in the know have feared the Townsend issue, which largely explains the refusal of Congressional leaders to open the Social Security Act for needed technical amendments over the past two years. This would have been a Pandora's box. And now it is politically hazardous to attack Republicans for out-dealing the New Deal. The pension cultists are intensively organized and flood their critics with vehement letters expressing the unshakable conviction of a religious movement.

Politicians, in the main, are merely promising to let the plan come up for a vote with the thought that they can stall off action, aside from a few mild concessions, by the usual tactics of pigeonholing and delay. But when the Social Security Act is thrown open next year, the politicians may not be able to stop where they think they can. This may mark the beginning of a series of raids upon the Treasury which will gain increasing mo-

mentum. Some people may think this is a rather high price to pay for a few more Republican Congressmen and that good, old-fashioned, orthodox New Dealers are preferable.

RIGID PRICES, attacked by the President early this year, have since been among the quieter phases of the New Deal program. The report on monopolistic price practices, which FTC was directed to prepare, never was made public. The whole issue has been largely held within the inner-circle studies of the TNEC (Monopoly Committee). But many officials still hold that a frontal attack upon existing price structures is essential to the wider sharing of the nation's productive capacity. (THE ANNALIST, Feb. 25, 1938, page 294.)

Thurman Arnold, in his St. Louis speech of Oct. 1, hinted at a new procedural approach to price policies in the heavy industries. In the case of housing, he points out, so many goods and services go into a job that a drop in one or two items such as structural steel or cement will have little effect:

Suppose, however, that all of the industries which contribute to housing should bring down their prices together. In that case, we might expect the price of the house itself to come within the reach of a substantial majority of our population. The drop in prices should be rewarded by an increased demand.

Since quasi-promises of immunity, to encourage concerted action, have failed in the past, some new way must be found so that business men in a given industry can know what they may do toward getting together. Reading between the lines of Mr. Arnold's speech, it appears that such a plan would have to start with widespread grand jury investigations of the industries concerned so that the Justice Department would have a full understanding of the problems and policies which influence prices. After findings of fact, interested parties could be brought together and consent decrees worked out. Although Mr. Arnold has disfavored consent decrees in lieu of criminal anti-trust action, the application of this device in a "constructive use of the anti-trust laws" is seen as bringing about a limited definition of the ways in which an industry can combine in a vertical cut in prices, while orderly marketing and mass efficiency are preserved.

Such a plan would have to be developed industry by industry, approved for a limited period, and thoroughly policed to prevent abuses, in Mr. Arnold's opinion. So the idea is not likely to be tested until the Justice Department gets more money and a bigger anti-trust staff for which its officials are campaigning.

A further extension of a plan for a given industry would be the enactment of legislation, presumably adapted to that industry alone, and further defining methods of concerted action. It is doubted that such legislation would follow the "little NRA" idea, e. g., the Ellenbogen Textile Bill of last year. At least one school of thought within the New Deal is against the NRA principle of allowing all units of an industry to stay in business through price-fixing designed to preserve the weakest links. On the contrary, the trust-busting philosophy stresses the preservation or restoration of competition.

In housing, as well as in other fields, the reduction of labor as well as material costs is a recognized need. But labor is reluc-

tant to make concessions for which it can see no return. Why should wages be cut, the unions argue, while materials prices, financing charges, profits, etc., are not similarly reduced? It is theorized that management rather than labor must make the first move.

THE HOUSING CONFERENCE to be held in Washington Thursday and Friday under United States Chamber sponsorship will approach some of these problems, doubtless from an outlook somewhat at variance with that of Thurman Arnold. An analysis of price trends will be presented by Lyle H. Olson, president of the American Appraisal Company. Business men at the meeting are likely to take the view that housing prices are within reason since, with improved materials and construction methods, a new home-owner gets more for his money than in years past.

This conference is designed to show what private enterprise can do to promote recovery. Although numerous housing meetings have been held, this is the first big conference of its kind since 1932, when conditions were hopeless. Now that the war scare is over and the Congressional purge has failed, improved business morale may lend force to promotional activities.

Representatives of labor will attend. Annual wage plans are expected to be among the points discussed. The type of agreements worked out between the United States Housing Authority and local building trades councils of the American Federation of Labor offer possible applications to private construction. The unions agree not to strike during the construction of a slum-clearance project, either for higher wages or on account of jurisdictional disputes, which have been the bane of the construction industry, often resulting in costly delays. Such agreements are expected to result in substantial savings in the USHA program, since contractors need not hedge their bids against labor contingencies.

POWER POLICY statements by the President tend to wax gracious about this time of year. In the Fall of 1936 he talked about pooling agreements. In 1937 he held a series of conferences with utility executives. Subsequently, he continued to lambaste the "power trust." But last week's remarks were different in that he had an opportunity to express approval of a cooperative move on the part of the industry.

Electric Bond and Share, which up till now has elected to fight a rear-guard action in the courts against the Holding Company Act, has decided to file an integration plan under the "death sentence" by the Dec. 1 deadline. The fact is that genuine cooperation has been going on between the power companies and SEC to an extent which would have been thought impossible a year ago. The workings of the act, however, are still a long-time process and modifications in Section 11-B may be sought before it is over. At present, SEC takes the position of letting the industry write its own ticket as to reorganization plans, with the hope that the utilities can set their own house in order without coercive action.

Planning a series of private power plants, mainly in the Eastern industrial regions, to insure adequate electrical supply for national defense, is making progress in the special committee working on this subject. The TVA probe continues inactive, but may resume soon after the election. Dr. A. E. Morgan's suit for reinstatement as TVA chairman may come up in the district court before the year-end.

Cut in Crude Oil Prices Reflects Delayed Impact of The 1937 Trade Recession

By WILLIAM H. GARBADE Jr.

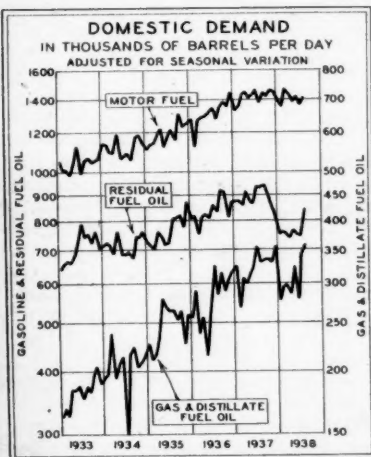
FOR the first time in more than five and a half years posted crude oil prices have now been reduced in the important Texas and Mid-Continent markets. New schedules as posted by Humble, Carter, and other purchasers on Oct. 11 are from 15c to 25c below previous prices which had been in effect since Jan. 28, 1937.

Although the fields affected by last week's declines account for more than 70 per cent of the nation's production, scattered local price "readjustments" had been taking place in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and other fields since the latter part of 1937. At present, therefore, the cut applies to virtually all fields east of California.

Causes

Since the petroleum industry, with practically half of its combined output normally consumed in industrial and commercial channels, is closely linked with general manufacturing activity, it would be nothing short of phenomenal if it could weather a major business recession without some effect on raw material prices. In 1930, 1927, 1923, 1921, and all previous depressions, for example, crude oil prices suffered along with those of other major raw materials.

As shown on the accompanying chart, domestic demand for the three major petroleum products has responded in varying degrees to current depression influences. As demand decreased, stocks backed up at refineries, and prices of refined products started downward as early as November, 1937. Weighted average refinery realizations per barrel of crude oil decreased by 15.4 per cent and 5.7 per cent at the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent respectively. With no reductions in raw material costs, refinery operating margins were reduced to the point where shut-downs either had been effected or were being contemplated by all but fully integrated companies.¹



That crude oil prices were able to hold for more than a year after the cyclical break in business activity is attributable to a combination of unprecedented circumstances. Total demand for crude oil and refined products was spared the full impact of the domestic recession because of a concurrent sharp rise in exports to nations confronted with increasing military needs. In addition to this favorable influence, State regulatory bodies, and later the major oil companies, by means of pipeline proration, stemmed the tide of mounting crude oil stocks above ground by limiting production to amounts well within existing demand. As a result of refinery shut-downs and voluntary cutbacks

¹Barnsdall Refining Company had announced that it would close a 5,000 barrel refinery on Oct. 15.

in output by major companies, the reduction in crude oil stocks was followed by an improvement in the statistical position of refined oils east of California. Such surface indications were even accepted by some as evidence that no further adjustment in crude oil prices was needed.

High Crude Prices Caused Increased Exploration and Drilling

Fundamentally, however, reductions in per well allowables to ridiculously low levels, refinery shut-downs, pipeline proration and other similar drastic methods do not reduce the sum total of oil (including underground reserves) awaiting the market and the quantity available now is greater than at any previous period in history. Nor do such steps alter the fact that with refinery output 20 per cent below capacity individual companies will naturally shade refined oil prices in order to capture a larger proportion of the diminished market. As long as crude oil prices remained at pre-depression levels and the industry's profit possibilities were concentrated in the crude oil division, it was inevitable that the lion's share of incoming funds would be diverted to drilling and exploration with continued successful results in discovering new and extending old fields—thereby placing additional burdens on the price structure, and contributing to more drastic declines eventually.

New discoveries in Illinois, for example, have caused an increase in production from 21,700 barrels daily a year ago to 66,500 barrels daily in August, 1938. In view of the relative proximity of these pools to major consuming markets, it was natural to find Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas crudes being displaced in favor of Illinois products. Reductions in the posted prices of Illinois crude oils without corresponding changes in prices at other fields, moreover, merely further decreased demand for more distant crudes.

Increased imports of Mexican crude oils, and the failure of certain States to go along with the proration program, may likewise have contributed to the price reduction, but more from a psychological standpoint than as a vital element in the supply and demand relationship.

Further Declines in Gasoline and Refinery Markets Probably Temporary

During the next few weeks local retail and wholesale gasoline price wars will undoubtedly be attributed to the reduction in crude oil quotations, and weekly production figures may start a temporary upward climb with accompanying rumors of further drastic slashes in price schedules. As pointed out previously, however, refined oil prices, as is customary, had discounted the drop in crude prices several months ago and current refinery margins are still fairly slim. While further slight downward readjustments are likely in refinery and retail gasoline markets, such changes may be quite temporary and followed by a firming in both gasoline and fuel oil prices in response to the uptrend in general business activity.

Earnings of the typical integrated company with approximately 50 per cent of its own crude oil requirements will not be affected seriously by the crude price reduction itself except through the need for inventory write-downs. Certain qualities of crude oil such as West Texas were reduced as much as 25 cents per barrel and a number of companies will probably

find their inventory valuations above market when the dust has cleared. The previous sharp decline in refined oil prices had already cut sharply into earnings of those companies operating east of the Rocky Mountains, and comparisons for the remainder of 1938 with 1937 results will be somewhat discouraging. Unless refined oil prices decline further, nevertheless, seasonally adjusted results during the last quarter will compare favorably with those in the third quarter.

Lower Earnings for Some

Non-integrated companies such as the Standard Oil Company of Ohio will find their operating margins increased substantially with a corresponding advance in net profits during the fourth quarter, while Phillips, Amerada and other units

which are sellers of crude on balance will suffer temporarily at least.

Drilling and exploratory activity east of California continues far below the record-breaking levels established in 1937, and will probably recede further under the lower crude price schedules, thereby cutting deeply into the earnings of oil equipment companies.

Whether California companies will be able to weather the present storm without some readjustment in their current crude oil and refined oil schedules is problematical. California's problem is far less complex because of geographically centralized crude oil source and the wide freight barrier as an obstacle to east-west movements of products. On the pessimistic side, however, production is regulated on a purely voluntary basis and local markets for refined products, particularly fuel oil, have declined sharply with a consequent sharp increase in fuel oil storage. In any event, earnings of California companies are at a high level and the chances for decline are numerous.

Revision of The Annalist Index of Building Material Prices

WITH this issue of THE ANNALIST we are revising the building materials sub-index of The Annalist Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices. When in 1937 the general index was revised and converted to a 1926 base, the revised index was linked to the old data as of Jan. 5, 1937. The revised building material series, however, was carried back a year further and linked to the old series as of January, 1936, because of the inadequacy of the old series in 1936.

Comparisons with the Bureau of Labor Statistics index have indicated considerable discrepancies between the two series over the years 1933 to 1935. In the interests of greater accuracy we have therefore now extended the revised building material series back to January, 1933, in which month it is linked with the unrevised data. As a result of this change we believe the index now reflects much

more accurately the movements of 1933, when prices rose very rapidly. The discrepancies that still remain between our index and that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are presumably due to differences in coverage, weighting and computation.

The new series is given in the accompanying table. The change only affects the general index to the extent, at most, of one-tenth of a point, and the general index has not therefore been revised.

REVISED BUILDING MATERIAL SUB-INDEX OF THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100.0)

	1933	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
January	72.4	71.3	70.5	72.4	74.8	63.8
February	72.0	72.0	70.5	72.4	75.3	63.7
March	71.2	73.2	70.6	72.2	73.9	64.3
April	70.4	74.5	69.9	71.7	72.6	63.9
May	70.1	75.1	69.9	71.4	72.6	64.4
June	69.7	74.9	69.8	71.9	72.6	64.9
July	68.7	74.4	69.9	71.5	73.5	66.0
August	69.1	74.3	70.2	71.4	73.1	69.1
September	69.1	73.8	70.1	71.0	73.1	70.6
October	69.0	74.7	70.1	71.3	72.9	73.0
November	73.5	70.3	71.1	72.9	74.0	
December	72.7	70.8	70.8	72.3	74.9	

¹See The Annalist of July 9, 1937, page 45.

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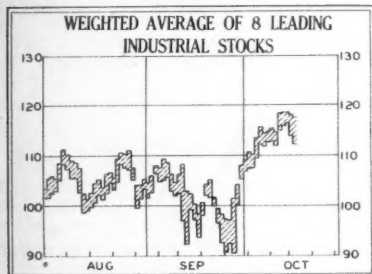
SECURITIES RESEARCH CORPORATION
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Financial Markets: Utilities, Metals and Aircrafts Lead

Renewed Rise in Stocks

STOCK prices have moved irregularly during the past week with some groups advancing while others have reacted. The volume of trading has been moderately lower than during the advance of the preceding fortnight. Bond prices have tended to stabilize after their recent advance and some issues have declined slightly.

On the Thursday-Monday rally, the best gains were made by the electrical equipment stocks, the chemicals, the mail-order stocks, the coppers, the utilities and the aviation stocks. On the Monday-Tuesday decline the severest losses were in the steels, the electrical equipments, the chemicals, the mail-order stocks, the rails and the farm equipments. On the Tuesday rally, the best gains were in the motors, chemicals, motion-picture stocks, rubbers and railroad equipments. The oil stocks have moved in a rather narrow range during the week, failing to decline substantially when the general market was reacting but also remaining inactive during advances.



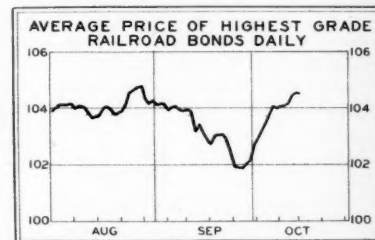
	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 10.....	115.4	112.9	113.7
Oct. 11.....	114.3	111.8	113.0
Oct. 13.....	118.2	114.8	118.1
Oct. 14.....	118.4	115.8	116.5
Oct. 15.....	118.4	113.3	117.5
Oct. 17.....	118.0	113.8	114.3
Oct. 18.....	117.4	112.1	117.0

The news of the week has been generally favorable in character. Rapid expansion in motor output has received at least all the attention it warrants. It was, of course, to be expected that after the delay in getting production started on new models, output would have to increase rather rapidly during October in order to stock dealers by the date of the automobile show. The further attention given this country's armament program has, of course, been a stimulating factor, as has also the belief that some benefit might be derived from heavier armament expenditures by Great Britain.

The rather unsatisfactory behavior of the oil stocks during the past fortnight has, of course, been the result of the decline in crude oil prices. Experts in the industry believe that the present level of oil prices is a reasonable one, but that there is some possibility that a decline, once started, may carry further before the readjustment is completed. At present levels oil stocks are in general from 3 to 7 points below the prices of the first week in October and are only a little above their September lows. For unknown reasons the oil group has always enjoyed great popularity with the general public, although it has almost invariably failed to benefit as substantially as other groups during periods of business recovery and is chronically subject to periods of weakness concurrent with those readjustments in crude oil prices which develop from time to time in response to the industry's tendency to drill too many wells and produce too much oil. Many observers believed that proration had solved the difficulties of the oil industry, but they neglected the fact that drillings have remained at a high level. It seemed likely that sooner or later the balance of the industry would be upset and that a downward readjustment of crude prices would occur.

The technical position of the stock mar-

ket appears on the whole to be a strong one. After fluctuating for ten weeks in a broad trading range, prices broke decisively through the upper limit of this area, with practically all leading stocks joining in the movement. The advance ran for approximately two weeks, when a period of moderate irregularity developed. The readjustments of the past week, however, do not indicate a serious deterioration of the market's technical position, but are rather to be interpreted as a normal rest following a period of rapid advance. In such an interval it is, of course, normal for some issues to advance and others to decline. Such behavior is not to be interpreted (although it can easily be) as liquidation of some groups under cover of advances in others.



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.
10...	104.08	103.92	104.04	103.92	100.84	102.54
11...	104.07	103.90	103.90	102.65	100.67	102.84
12...	103.95	103.61	102.72	102.72	100.74	102.74
13...	104.13	103.90	103.70	102.79	100.67	102.82
14...	104.46	103.13	102.81	102.81	100.48	102.83
15...	104.56	103.40	103.70	102.99	99.98	102.83
16...	103.10	104.00	103.16	99.67	102.88	102.88
17...	104.52	102.95	104.05	98.92	102.64	102.64

In the present instance it is worth noting that no important stock has developed pronounced weakness. All the reactions of the past week have been of moderate proportions relative to the preceding advance.

The irregularity and moderate reaction in bond prices that have developed during the past week are likewise normal developments following a period of advance. The ability of high-grade bond prices to advance to new high levels after the September reaction is one of the strongest features of the present situation.

Railroad stocks have at times during the past week shown signs of moderate improvement in tone, but on the whole the group has given a rather unsatisfactory account of itself. It is interesting to note that the railway equipments have done appreciably better than the railroads themselves. This doubtless is to be attributed to renewed talk of large-scale consolidation, which would of course result in heavier railway equipment purchases.

M. C.

ERRATA

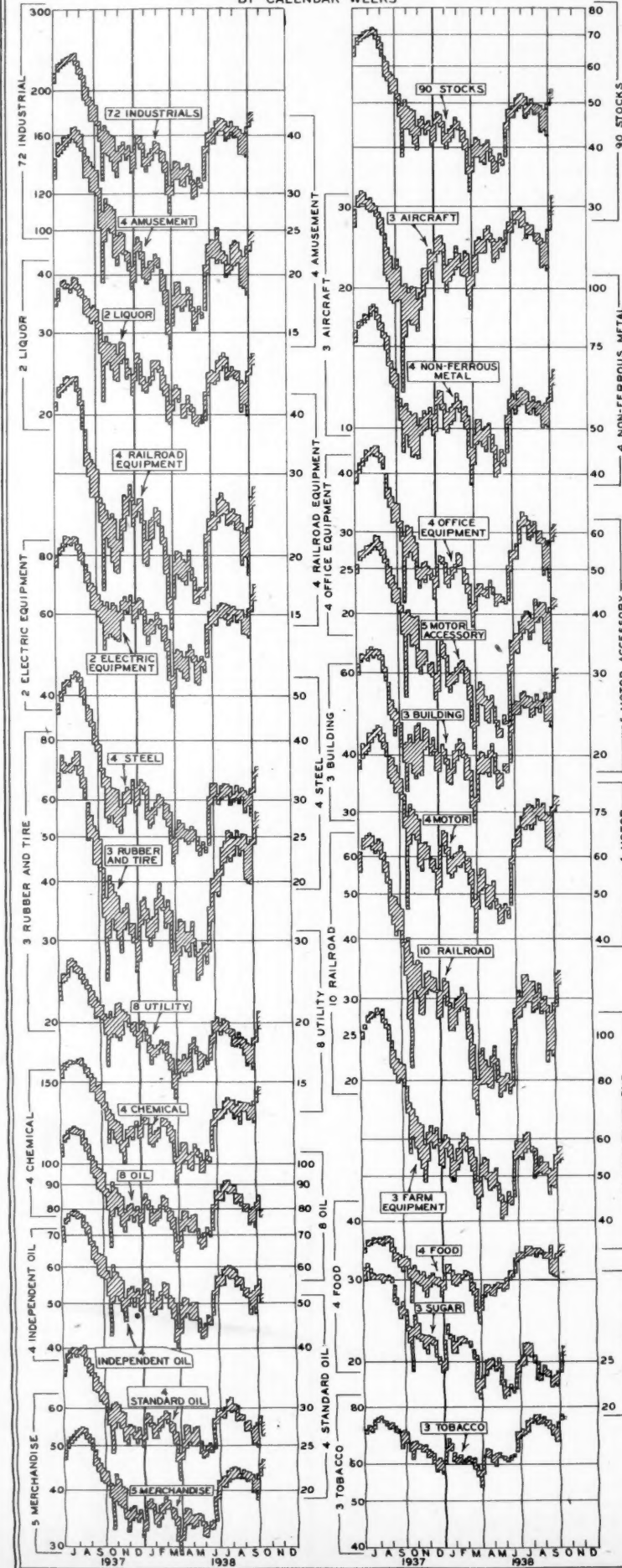
In computing the rise in government bond yields shown in Table III on page 560, we have, at the last moment, discovered an error in the sources of our information. Evidently, the yield to call date was used for the month of August and the yield to maturity for September. The table, therefore, overstates the rise in the yields. The correct figures are shown below:

THE RISE IN GOVERNMENT BOND YIELDS

	Aug.	Sept.	
3% s-40-43	0.52	0.34	+0.34
3% s-41	0.52	0.39	+0.16
3% s-43-45	1.27	1.49	+0.22
3% s-44-46	1.43	1.61	+0.18
4% s-44-54	1.56	1.77	+0.21
2% s-45-47	1.73	1.95	+0.22
3% s-46-49	1.90	2.08	+0.18
3% s-46-56	1.85	2.00	+0.15
4% s-47-52	1.96	2.05	+0.09
2% s-48	1.97	2.11	+0.14
3% s-49-52	2.24	2.37	+0.13
2% s-49-53	2.27	2.43	+0.16
2% s-51-54	2.40	2.55	+0.15
3% s-51-55	2.38	2.53	+0.15
2% s-55-60	2.54	2.68	+0.14
2% s-56-59	2.52	2.66	+0.14
2% s-58-63	2.58	2.71	+0.13

!Lowest yield based on closing price. !Highest yield based on closing price.

THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS BY CALENDAR WEEKS



Commodity Prices Following Normal Pattern; Farm Products Chief Weak Spot

By LA RUE APPELGATE

WHOLESALE commodity prices have declined since the end of the second quarter. In the final week of June our weekly index was 80.5 (1926=100), and last week it was only 79.7. It is noteworthy that since the close of June stock prices have risen about 18 per cent, although most of the rise has been in the last few weeks, and general business, as measured by The Annalist Monthly Index, has risen more than 15 per cent.

It is not unusual, however, for commodity prices to lag in the early stages of a recovery movement. In the 1921 depression, commodity prices did not turn upward until almost a year after business had begun to improve. In the 1932 depression commodities continued to decline until the early part of 1933 although business showed signs of life as early as August, 1932.

One reason for the present decline in prices is large crops. In such major commodities as wheat, corn and cotton the unfavorable trend in prices can be traced directly to either bumper crops or record carry-overs.

Still another reason, and perhaps equally important, is the complex government regulations which bind the price movements of many items. Wheat, corn, cotton, wool and several minor commodities are all under "supervision" of the Department of Agriculture while other commodities, such as rubber and tin, are controlled by more or less voluntary regulatory bodies.

In many cases the activities of the numerous crop control boards have done much to create uncertainty in the markets. In attempting to anticipate new rulings the commodity markets have often been beset with rumors and counter-rumors that have all but stopped trade buying until an official statement was released. In other instances, buying based on a "bullish" rumor quickly turned to selling when the official regulations proved otherwise.

Many commodity authorities have come to the conclusion, especially in the last year, that the numerous agricultural schemes are a definite handicap to the markets and until the legislation is abandoned altogether there is little use in attempting to anticipate future price trends unless one has an "inside track."

One of the more favorable aspects of the commodity picture, especially from the

standpoint of corporation profits, is the wide spread between finished-goods prices and raw-material prices. The present spread is only "wide" in comparison with a year ago, as during the depression years the index of raw materials prices was consistently lower than that of finished goods.

In the latter part of 1936, however, raw materials crossed the finished goods index for the first time in about six years. That action signaled a decline in profit margins that could only be made up by a substantially higher sales volume. While sales were large, narrow profit margins proved little hindrance to good corporation

rumors concerning higher loan rates, increased export subsidies, processing taxes and minimum prices all designed, of course, to aid the "distressed farmer." Since all the measures employed thus far have failed to solve the agricultural problem it is disturbing to know that most Washington officials still believe that more "horse-panic" will repair the damage.

Cotton

ALL things considered, cotton did relatively well in the third quarter of this year. At the close of June spot cotton was selling for about 9 cents a pound and last week it was bringing 8½

ness rise continues for another year—and cotton consumption increases proportionately—there is not apt to be any great reduction in the present huge surplus. According to the latest government estimate, this year's cotton crop will be 12,212,000 bales, a sharp drop as compared with last year's record-breaking total of 18,946,000 bales, but nevertheless almost enough to take care of estimated requirements.

Until the latter part of 1939, then, the American cotton textile industry will be burdened by a record-breaking surplus. That being the case, it is difficult to see how cotton prices can rise to any appreciable extent unless, of course, additional price-raising schemes are put into effect.

Based on current reports from Washington, the government's cotton program for the coming crop year will parallel that used this season. On about 27,000,000 acres some 11,000,000 bales will probably be grown. Naturally, it is much too early to say exactly what the 1938-39 yield will be, but, if it is about as expected, a large reduction in the present carry-over can be expected beginning late next year.

Table I. Supply and Distribution of Cotton
(Thousands of running bales)

(Thousands of Running Yards)

Season.	American Cotton				
	Carryover Aug. 1.	Production.	Total Supply.	Con- sumption.	De- Carryover stroyed. July 31.
1929-30.....	4,517	14,716	19,233	13,021	25 6,187
1930-31.....	6,187	13,873	20,060	11,056	28 8,976
1931-32.....	8,976	16,877	25,853	12,528	32 13,263
1932-33.....	13,263	12,961	26,224	14,385	30 11,809
1933-34.....	11,809	12,712	24,521	13,780	40 10,701
1934-35.....	10,701	9,576	20,277	11,206	30 9,041
1935-36.....	9,041	10,495	19,536	12,503	35 6,998
1936-37.....	6,998	12,375	19,373	13,093	45 6,235
1937-38.....	6,235	18,946	25,181	10,930	65 14,186
1938-39.....	14,186	12,200	26,386	12,500	65 13,886

All Cottons in the World					
Season.	Aug. 1.	Production.	Supply.	Consumption.	De- Carryover stroyed. July 31.
1929-30.....	10,541	26,251	36,792	24,875	25 11,892
1930-31.....	11,892	25,376	37,268	22,432	28 14,808
1931-32.....	14,808	26,479	41,287	22,889	32 18,396
1932-33.....	18,396	23,461	41,797	24,651	30 17,116
1933-34.....	17,116	26,066	43,182	25,602	40 17,540
1934-35.....	17,540	23,050	40,590	25,488	30 15,072
1935-36.....	15,072	26,320	41,392	27,708	35 13,649
1936-37.....	13,649	30,700	44,349	30,991	45 13,313
1937-38.....	13,313	36,960	50,273	34,750	65 15,523
1938-39.....	15,523	28,500	44,023	29,000	65 15,023

Data from the New York Cotton Exchange. †Estimated by THE ANNALIST. *Preliminary.

profits but the minute that sales began to decline net profits vanished with startling suddenness.

In September of this year finished goods prices were almost 10 points above raw materials and 7 points above semi-manufactured goods. A year ago the spreads were 4.7 and 3.8 points, respectively. In the early part of 1937, as stated above, raw material prices were actually above finished goods.

That American business men have benefited from the current price relationships is evident from the fact that sales of some companies in the June and September quarters of this year were lower than a year ago but net profits were actually larger.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

(Measured in currency of country; 22 primary commodities in terms of gold)

Day Com- piled.....	Fri.	Sat.	Sat.	Wed.	Thurs.	Sat.
Wk. Ended:						
Aug. 27.....	75.1	72.2	646	106.0	470	41.2
Sept. 3.....	74.6	71.8	641	105.9	470	40.3
Sept. 10.....	74.0	71.8	644	105.6	471	40.2
Sept. 17.....	74.5	71.9	645	105.6	471	40.6
Sept. 24.....	74.4	72.4	648	105.6	471	40.5
Oct. 1.....	74.5	72.5	646	105.5	471	41.2
Oct. 8.....	72.7	652				

For sources of data see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 28.

Another important development of the last quarter has been the weakness in farm products prices despite the millions and millions that have been spent by the government to keep such prices at a "normal" level. The Bureau of Labor Statistics farm price index touched 67.3 in August, the lowest since 1934.

As compared with all other prices, the farm products index has made a sorry showing indeed. Last month, farm prices were 23 per cent under last year's highs while other prices were but 6 per cent away from the 1937 peaks. As this issue is going to press there are numerous

cents. Despite the decline in prices, sentiment improved to a marked degree during the period. At the end of June textile conditions were still poor, prices were unsteady and the general business picture was none too good. At present, though, the textile industry is enjoying a spurt of activity, prices are on the upgrade—cotton has risen more than 50 points in the last three weeks—and general business is definitely better.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

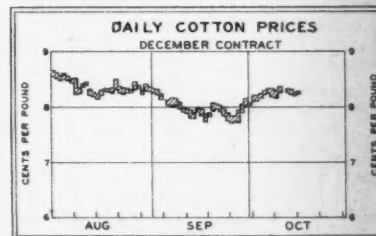
(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

-Week Ended Thursday- Yr.'s			
Oct. 13, 1938.	Oct. 6, 1938.	Oct. 14, 1937.	P. C.
Movement Into Sight:			
During week.....	657	594	750 -12.4
Since Aug. 1.....	3,803	3,146	5,392 -29.5
Deliveries During Week:			
To domestic mills.....	238	173	208 +14.4
To foreign mills.....	84	100	121 -30.6
To all mills.....	322	273	329 -2.1
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:			
To domestic mills.....	1,193	955	1,297 -8.0
To foreign mills.....	743	659	946 -21.5
To all mills.....	1,936	1,614	2,243 -13.7
Exports:			
During week.....	121	103	190 -36.3
Since Aug. 1.....	812	691	1,160 -30.0
World Visible Supply (Thursday):			
World total.....	7,502	7,167	6,030 +24.4
U. S. A. only.....	6,112	5,814	4,826 +26.6

Although the cotton trade expects good business in the immediate future, few observers anticipate a bull market in cotton. It will be well, indeed, if prices can merely hold their current level considering that there is more cotton fiber in the world today than ever before and that consumption leaves something to be desired.

On July 31 the American cotton surplus was over 14,000,000 bales, the highest in history and more than double the surplus of the previous year. Even in 1932 the carry-over was about 900,000 bales less than at present. The current problem in cotton, of course, was brought about by the exceptionally large 1937 crop coupled with a drop in consumption.

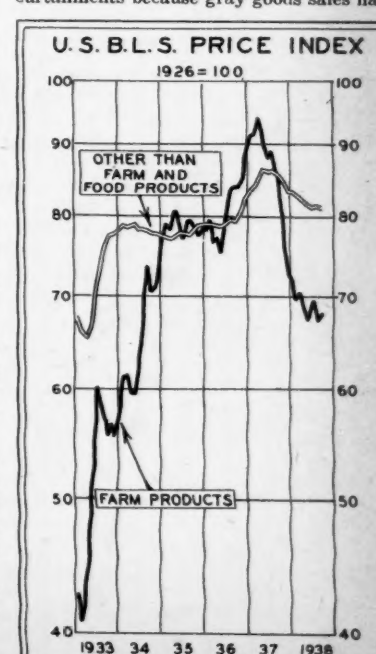
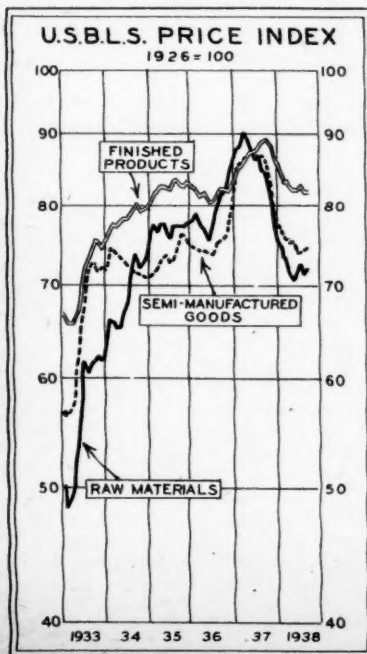
Even assuming that the present busi-



One of the recent favorable developments in the cotton picture has been the strength in cotton yarn prices. Last week an average of three types rose to a new high for 1938. Cotton cloth prices, however, have not done as well and present quotations are only about midway between the highs and lows of the year.

Business in Worth Street has also been encouraging. Since the settlement of the Czech crisis there has been a small boom in sales of both finished and unfinished cotton goods. Certain lines, especially those which go into immediate consumption, have been much in demand, with prices firmer for the most part.

The recent improvement in Worth Street has all but eliminated the most serious threat to the cotton industry—the possibility of mill shut-downs. About a month ago there were frequent reports of mill curtailments because gray goods sales had



been running below production and the mills were becoming overburdened with stocks. As things stand now the mills are increasing production in many instances.

The September cotton consumption report, which was released last week, caused some misgivings in the trade since the total was below the good August figure although a seasonal rise usually takes place. Our index of cotton consumption was 109.8 last month, as compared with 122.1 in August, the high for the year.

Available information, though, indicates that practically all of the loss shown in September was because of the hurricane which swept the important New England mill centers in the latter part of the month. The storm disrupted mill activity with the resultant drop in consumption. It is quite likely that October usage will make up for the loss.

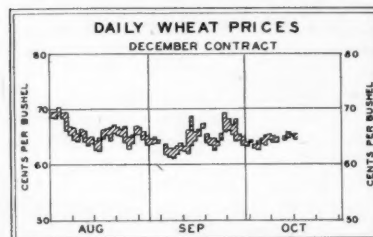
Cotton prices were highly irregular last week, with the bull market in stocks hav-

ing little effect upon cotton traders. A feature of the week was the continued heavy movement of the fiber into the government loan. According to latest reports about 1,600,000 bales of cotton have already been placed into the loan, a factor which has contributed a recent strength in prices but which is hardly a long-range bullish point.

The Grains

WITH the exception of a few weeks in September, wheat declined during the third quarter. Speculators, trade interests and importing nations all showed a reluctance to buy the major cereal because of the record-breaking quantities of grain available. December wheat sold over 77 cents a bushel early in July, but in the early part of September was only slightly above 60 cents, the lowest since April, 1933. Last week the same option was selling for around 65 cents.

From a price standpoint the only excitement of the quarter came during the Sudeten crisis. Between Sept. 13 and Oct. 1, trading in the Chicago wheat pits often resembled that of the World War period. Prices moved rapidly up and down according to the latest reports from Europe. When the war scare was over, wheat was only a few cents higher than when the war threats started.



The persistent decline in wheat prices since the early part of the year—it was almost \$1 in January—has been most disturbing, especially to the agricultural officials in Washington. In spite of high loans, export subsidies and crop control schemes, wheat prices are now the lowest since the depression and in terms of gold probably the lowest in history.

At present there is little reason to believe that wheat prices will recover soon. Instead, many observers are expecting still lower prices, at least for world wheat. Domestic grain may be held up by addi-

Thus far only about one-third of the total has been reached.

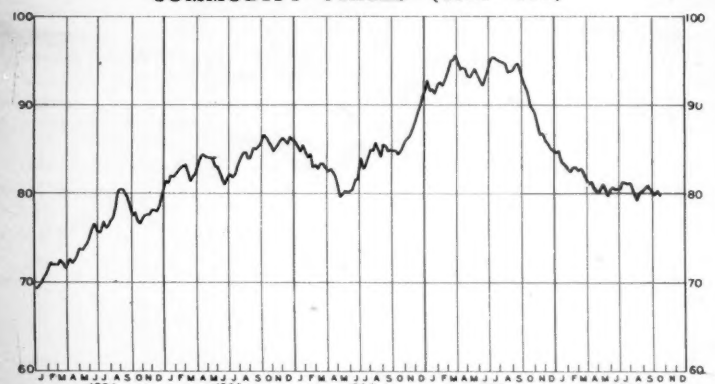
Most other wheat exporting countries also have subsidy plans, and the net result will probably be a further decline in the world wheat price. Already foreign grain quotations have declined to a point where additional subsidy is needed if America is to export wheat.

Perhaps we take a "reactionary" viewpoint, but it is difficult to see any reason for increasing the present subsidy rates on wheat and flour. What seems better would be to drop the plan entirely and permit our grain to compete in the world markets without government interference. True, our prices would probably decline still further, but increased exports would result and the net cash gain should be greater.

The third quarter was anything but prosperous for the traders in corn. December was selling at 63 cents in July, and last week it was about 45 cents, the lowest since May, 1934. In the early part of last year corn was over \$1.10 per bushel.

Like wheat, corn is suffering from excess supplies. The new crop is placed at 2,459,316,000 bushels, slightly below last year's total, but otherwise the highest since 1932. Total supplies are estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 2,823,000,000 bushels, or some 100,000,000 more than a year ago. Large supplies of corn have led to an unusually high stock feed consumption ratio and there-

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chemicals	8. Miscellaneous	9. All Commodities
Oct. 12, 1937	94.7	85.1	67.1	91.3	107.1	\$74.7	89.8	77.7	91.9
1938									
Aug. 20	75.8	71.8	58.4	85.8	96.5	\$69.1	87.1	71.6	79.9
Aug. 27	76.2	72.4	58.6	85.8	96.5	\$69.1	87.1	71.8	80.1
Sept. 3	76.8	72.9	58.3	85.9	96.5	\$69.1	87.1	71.5	80.4
Sept. 10	78.8	73.4	58.3	86.2	96.4	\$69.1	87.1	71.3	80.6
Sept. 17	78.8	73.5	58.3	86.0	96.7	\$69.1	87.1	71.4	80.7
Sept. 24	78.9	72.8	58.5	85.8	96.5	\$69.1	87.1	70.3	80.3
Oct. 1	78.3	72.3	58.5	85.2	96.8	\$69.0	87.1	70.8	79.9
Oct. 8	78.9	72.9	58.9	85.2	97.0	\$69.0	87.1	71.5	80.3
Oct. 15	77.1	72.6	59.2	85.2	96.3	\$69.0	87.1	71.4	79.7

Per cent change for week from:
 Last week... -2.3 -0.4 +0.5 -0.0 -0.7 0.0 0.0 -0.1 -0.7
 Last year... -18.6 -14.7 -11.8 -6.7 -10.1 -7.6 -3.0 -8.1 -13.3

*Preliminary. †Revised. For back figures see THE ANNALIST of July 9, 1937, pages 47 and 48. ‡Revised series. For description see Page 533.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Oct. 15, 1938.	Oct. 8, 1938.	Oct. 19, 1937.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.80 1/2	\$1.79	\$1.11 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.62 1/2-.62 3/4	.63-.63 1/4	.79 1/4
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	.35 1/2	.36 1/2	.41 1/2
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.60 1/2	.60 1/2	.83 1/2
Barley, malting (bu.)	.62 1/2	.65 1/2	.82
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.)	4.50-4.65	4.50-4.65	5.96-6.20
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	11.46	11.44	17.06
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	7.46	8.26	10.17
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	17.50	17.37 1/2	23.75
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.21 1/4	.21 1/4	.25
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	26.88	26.88	33.25
Bacon, No. 1 dry cured, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	26.25	26.25	34.00
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.)	8.00-8.10	8.30-8.40	10.35-10.45
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0310	.0315	.0315 1/2
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.0485
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.07 1/2-.08 1/4	.07 1/2-.08	.11 1/2-.11 3/4
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0855	.08 1/2	.0849
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.70	.70	.95
Silk, 78% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	1.83-1.88	1.83-1.88	1.74-1.79
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.51	.51	.63
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.58 1/2
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.22	.21	.22 1/2
Printcloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 5.5 (yd.)	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05 1/2-.05 3/4	.05 1/2-.05 1/4	.05 1/2
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.12 1/2	.12	.17 1/2
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.32	.32	.41
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.15 1/2
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	6.25	6.25	6.00
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton)	2.0805	2.0805	2.198
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.211	1.211	1.337
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries (gal.)	.048 1/2	.048 1/2	.05 1/2
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	20.61	20.44	23.25
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.236	2.286	2.605
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	.11 1/2	.14 1/2	.15 1/2
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.1130-1140	.1070-1075	.12 1/2
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.0510-0515	.0510-0515	.0550-0555
Lead (lb.)	.45 1/2	.44 1/2	.48 1/2
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.0505	.0495	.06
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.44 1/2
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, S. E. Immediate (lb.)	.06 1/2-.06 3/4	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	.05 1/2
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05	.05	.06 1/2

†Prices for previous Friday. ‡Revised. n Nominal.

Table II. World Wheat Production

(Estimates in thousands of bushels)

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
United States	940,229	873,993	626,766	626,344	526,393
Other North America	370,433	370,433	232,524	232,647	286,798
Europe*	1,740,886	1,556,090	1,481,339	1,576,499	1,546,492
Africa	113,800	117,116	95,791	113,892	131,172
Asia†	632,436	583,078	536,048	536,676	525,768
Southern Hemisphere	411,000	381,876	416,660	399,389	390,432
Total‡	4,334,000	3,836,000	3,540,000	3,601,000	3,533,000

*Not including U. S. S. R. †Not including China. ‡Includes estimates for certain unreported countries. Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture (Oct. 1 crop report), Dominion Bureau of Statistics and certain foreign agricultural bureaus.

tional price-fixing plans, but world wheat will not have such support.

This year's world wheat crop will approximate 4,334,000,000 bushels, according to the latest figures. The total, of course, excludes production in U. S. S. R. and China, on which no accurate data are available. The present crop is the largest in history, exceeding the previous record in 1928 of 4,041,000,000 bushels by almost 300,000,000 bushels. It is almost 13 per cent greater than last year's crop.

WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS

(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat; as reported by Broomhall)

	Week Ended Oct. 8, 1938.	Oct. 9, 1937.	Aug. 1 to Oct. 8, 1938.	Oct. 8, 1937.
From:				
North America	5,469	4,048	43,644	29,568
Argentina	839	1,216	10,891	8,800
Australia	974	904	18,314	10,592
Russia	2,568	2,504	25,736	10,144
Danube	400	2,176	5,984	14,640
India	Nil	522	3,248	4,288
Other	504	184	888	2,240
Total	10,754	11,584	108,705	80,272

Current requirements of importing nations are now estimated at about 550,000,000 bushels, or roughly one-half of the exportable supply. There is a sufficient surplus in North America alone to take care of the wheat needs of all the importing nations, and competing with this country and Canada are the Danubian areas, Australia and Argentina, all of which already have been active exporters or will soon be so.

Agricultural officials in Washington saw early this year that the world wheat supply would be greatly in excess of normal requirements, and to offset this factor later began an export subsidy plan for wheat and flour. The scheme has failed miserably to date as well as costing American taxpayers millions of dollars. The aim of the plan is to export at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the current season.

fore cheap pork, but has done comparatively little to stimulate industrial usage.

Rumors of higher loan rates for corn are now going the rounds, but the present situation seems to call for more than an increased loan rate. Corn belt farmers are reported to be much dissatisfied with the present policies of the AAA but so far have accepted the proposals of Secretary Wallace because no others have been offered.

HIDES

In sharp contrast to the poor action of the major commodities is the excellent performance of hides. The December option was selling for about 9 cents when the third quarter began and last week it closed at 12.63 cents, the highest in a year. Even more impressive, though, is the good action of hides during the last few weeks. In mid-September December hides were roughly 10.40 and since that time they have risen about 225 points, representing the swiftest rise since the ill-fated boom of March, 1937.

The price movements of hides reflect a sound statistical position. Total visible stocks at the close of August were only 13,358,000 hides, the lowest in thirty years, according to trade reports, and about 1,400,000 less than a year ago. Furthermore, stocks at the end of August were equivalent to only seven and one-half months' supply as contrasted with more than a year's supply at the end of 1937.

Hides have been helped not only by low stocks but increased consumption as well. Domestic consumption in August was 74,200 hides a day (after adjustment for seasonal variation), the largest since June of last year and one-quarter more than that of July. Production also has moved upward in recent months but still remains below consumption, resulting in constantly lower stocks. In August shoe

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

	October.		December.		January.		March.		May.		July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Cotton:												
Oct. 10.....	8.22	8.12	8.30	8.16	8.24	8.13	8.21	8.12	8.12	8.04	8.09	8.02
Oct. 11.....	8.35	8.26	8.39	8.28	8.32	8.22	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.11	8.15	8.06
Oct. 12.....	Holiday											
Oct. 13.....	8.29	8.21	8.33	8.28	8.26	8.20	8.24	8.19	8.14	8.09	8.09	8.02
Oct. 14.....	8.29	8.23	8.32	8.23	8.23	8.17	8.23	8.14	8.13	8.03	8.05	7.94
Oct. 15-Expired	8.29	8.21	8.29	8.21	8.20	8.16	8.17	8.12	8.05	8.01	7.96	7.91
Oct. 15 close.....			8.25 b		8.19 t		8.15 t		8.03 t		7.94 b	
Week's range.....	8.35	8.12	8.39	8.16	8.32	8.13	8.30	8.12	8.20	8.01	8.15	7.91
Previous week.....	8.33	8.11	8.34	8.12	8.29	8.10	8.29	8.09	8.20	8.03	8.18	8.00
Week Oct. 16-37	8.64	8.21	8.42	8.02	8.37	7.89	8.34	7.90	8.38	7.95	8.42	8.01
Contract { 9.48 7.70 9.50 7.73 9.51 7.72 9.25 7.70 9.27 7.65 9.13 7.63												
range { Fe.23 My.31 Fe.23 My.31 Fe.23 Sep.26 Ap.18 Sep.28 J.17 Sep.27 J.15 Sep.28												
Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 14, 515,200 bales; previous week, 659,000.												

	Dec.		Mar.		May		July		October, 1939	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Wheat:										
Oct. 10.....	.65%	.64%			.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%		
Oct. 11.....	.64%	.64%	.65%	.65	.65%	.65%	.65	.64%		
Oct. 12.....	Holiday									
Oct. 13.....	.65%	.64%			.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%		
Oct. 14.....	.65%	.64%			.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%		
Oct. 15.....	.65%	.64%			.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%		
Oct. 15 close.....	.65%	.64%	.66%	.65%	.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%	7.80	7.66
Week's range.....	.65%	.64%	.65%	.65	.66%	.65%	.65%	.64%	7.80	7.66
Previous week.....	.65%	.62%	.65%	.65%	.66%	.63%	.65%	.62%		
Wk. Oct. 16-37	1.00%	.93			1.01	.93	.94	.88%		
Contract { 1.84% .61% .73% .62% 1.80% .62% .69% .62% 7.80 7.66										
range { June.15 Sept.7 July.23 Sept.8 June.13 Sept.7 Sept.24 Oct.5 Oct.15 Oct.15										
Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 14, 52,028,000 bushels; previous week, 73,819,000; year ago, 209,202,000.										

Weekly Range

	Week Ended Oct. 15, 1938.			Week Ended Oct. 8, 1938.			Contract Range			Week Ended Oct. 16, 1937.		
Corn:	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Date.	High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. ....	.45%	.44%	.44% t	.47%	.44%	.44%	.63%	.44%	July 13	.44%	.44%	.55%
Mar. ....	.46%	.46	.46% t	.47%	.47	.61%	.61%	.46	Oct. 15			
May. ....	.48%	.47%	.47% t	.50%	.47%	.60%	.60%	.47%	Oct. 5	.60%	.57%	
July. ....	.49%	.49	.49% t	.51%	.48%	.55%	.55%	.48%	Oct. 5	.61%	.58%	
*Bushels traded	21,905,000			34,883,000						40,969,000		
Oats:												
Dec. ....	.25%	.25	.25 t	.25%	.24%	.28%	July 23	.23	Aug. 16	.30%	.27%	
May. ....	.25%	.25%	.25% t	.26%	.25%	.28%	Sept. 24	.24%	Aug. 8	.30%	.25%	
July. ....	.25%	.25	.25 t	.26%	.24%	.27%	Sept. 26	.24%	Oct. 4	.29%	.28%	
*Bushels traded	2,173,000			3,858,000						6,610,000		
Rye:												
Dec. ....	.43%	.42%	.43% t	.43%	.41%	.56%	July 14	.39%	Sept. 7	.74%	.69%	
May. ....	.44%	.43%	.44% t	.44%	.42%	.53%	July 25	.41%	Sept. 7	.74	.69	
*Bushels traded	762,000			1,504,000						3,454,000		
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):												
Dec.	6.73	6.60	6.64 t	6.81	6.59	7.02	Aug. 26	5.61	Apr. 7	9.97	9.42	
Mar.	6.88	6.76	6.80 t	6.96	6.74	7.11	Aug. 26	5.85	Apr. 7	9.20	8.69	
May.	6.98	6.82	6.86 t	7.06	6.81	7.18	Aug. 26	5.85	June 2	8.97	8.44	
July.	7.01	6.83	6.88 t	7.08	6.85	7.20	Aug. 26	6.28	July 6	8.80	8.28	
Sept.	7.02	6.85	6.90 t	7.10	6.89	7.10	Oct. 7	6.28	Sept. 26	8.70	8.25	
Contracts traded	245			377						435		
Coffee—A (Rio No. 7):												
Dec.	4.37	4.22	4.28 t	4.43	4.40	4.72	Aug. 26	3.78	Mar. 23	6.45	5.96	
Mar.	4.47	4.36	4.36 t	4.59	4.53	4.75	Aug. 8	3.81	Mar. 21	5.78	5.35	
May.	4.43	4.40	4.42 t	4.63	4.54	4.77	Aug. 26	4.04	June 1	5.55	5.24	
July.	4.54	4.47	4.47 t	4.66	4.61	4.83	Aug. 26	4.25	Sept. 26	5.45	5.14	
Sept.			4.51 t	4.75	4.70	4.75	Oct. 6	4.65	Sept. 30	5.40	5.13	
Contracts traded	36			40						148		
Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):												
Jan.	2.09	2.04	2.08 b	2.05	1.95	2.38	Jan. 14	1.82	May 27	2.30	2.28	
Mar.	2.09	2.06	2.08 b	2.08	1.98	2.21	Mar. 11	1.85	May 27	2.31	2.28	
May.	2.11	2.09	2.10 b	2.10	2.02	2.12	Sept. 14	1.88	May 26	2.34	2.30	
July.	2.14	2.12	2.12 b	2.12	2.04	2.15	Sept. 14	1.95	Aug. 17	2.34	2.34	
Sept.	2.16	2.15	2.15 b	2.09	2.08	2.17	Sept. 1	2.07	Sept. 9			
Contracts traded	843			1,103						352		
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):												
Mar.	1.03%	1.02%	1.02% b	1.05	.99%	1.33	Oct. 14	.91%	May 26	1.15	1.12	
May.	1.06%	1.04%	1.05 b	1.07%	1.03%	1.27%	Dec. 10	.93%	May 21	1.18	1.15%	
July.	1.09	1.07	1.06% b	1.09%	1.05	1.21	Sept. 14	.96%	May 20	1.18%	1.16%	
Sept.	1.10%	1.09%	1.09 b	1.12	1.08	1.22%	Sept. 26	.98	June 27	1.21%	1.19	
Contracts traded	291			467						708		
Cocoa:												
Dec.	4.93	4.73	4.94 t	5.07	4.88	6.63	Jan. 10	4.29	May 31	6.26	5.98	
Jan.	5.00	4.78	4.90 n	5.08	4.95	6.49	Feb. 24	4.32	May 31	6.23	5.98	
Mar.	5.09	4.89	5.02 n	5.24	5.07	5.74	Aug. 8	4.44	May 31	6.29	6.04	
May.	5.19	5.00	5.13 n	5.31	5.18	5.84	Aug. 5	4.54	May 31	6.39	6.17	
July.	5.28	5.10	5.23 t	5.40	5.27	5.90	Aug. 8	5.10	Oct. 13	6.49	6.23	
Sept.	5.37	5.19	5.33 n	5.50	5.35	5.68	Sept. 2	5.19	Oct. 13	6.46	6.34	
Contracts traded	1,452			1,538						831		
Hides (old contract):												
Dec.	12.65	12.15	12.63 t	12.45	11.25	12.65	Oct. 15	8.31	Mar. 31	13.55	12.90	
Mar.	12.99	12.45	12.96 b	12.90	11.58	12.99	Oct. 15	8.83	June 14	13.90	13.30	
June.	13.20	12.59	13.20 n	13.10	11.70	13.20	Oct. 15	9.40	June 3	14.15	13.68	
Contracts traded	257			752						423		
Hides (new contract):												
Dec.	13.41	12.95	13.39 b	13.05	12.00	13.41	Oct. 15	11.11	Sept. 26			
Mar.	13.78	13.25	13.77 t	13.60	12.30	13.78	Oct. 15	11.40	Sept. 13			
June.	14.17	13.59	14.12 n	13.69	12.65	14.17	Oct. 15	11.73	Sept. 23			
Sept.	14.25	13.81	14.37 n	13.74	13.00	14.25	Oct. 15	11.95	Sept. 27			
Contracts traded	561			1,055								
Rubber:												
Dec.	17.32	17.00	17.19 t	17.33	16.62	17.33	Oct. 6	10.77	Mar. 31	16.93	16.12	
Mar.	17.41	17.04	17.20 b	17.39	16.66	17.41	Oct. 10	11.46	May 27	17.05	16.23	
May.	17.47	17.07	17.20 b	17.41	16.70	17.47	Oct. 10	11.95	June 6	17.12	16.33	
July.	17.47	17.11	17.21 b	17.42	16.75	17.47	Oct. 10	15.08	Sept. 28	17.14	16.33	
Sept.	17.31	17.23	17.30 t	17.45	17.09	17.45	Oct. 6	17.09	Oct. 6	17.00	16.80	
Contracts traded	1,463			1,704						1,119		
Silk:												
Dec.	1.79	1.75	1.75% t	1.79	1.73%	1.79	Oct. 6	1.43%	June 8	1.61%	1.54	
Jan.	1.78	1.74%	1.74% t	1.77%	1.72%	1.78	Oct. 11	1.43%	June 8	1.59	1.53%	
Mar.	1.77	1.73%	1.73% b	1.77%	1.72%	1.77%	Oct. 6	1.60%	Sept. 27	1.58%	1.52%	
May.	1.77	1.73%	1.73% b	1.77	1.72%	1.77	Oct. 6	1.60%	Sept. 27	1.58%	1.52%	
Contracts traded	259			484						493		
Wool Tops:												
Oct.			80.8 b			91.5	Nov. 1	72.5	Feb. 10	94.0	94.0	
Dec.	82.6	82.1	81.8 b	82.8	81.4	83.4	Oct. 25	72.5	Feb. 10	95.5	95.0	
Mar.	84.0	83.0	83.3 b	84.5	82.8	84.5	Oct. 5	73.0	June 4			
May.	84.1	83.1	83.3 b	84.5	83.0	84.5	Oct. 5	73.1	June 4	95.4	94.0	
July.	84.2	83.6	83.4 b	84.5	83.2	84.5	Oct. 5	80.3	Sept. 10	95.0	93.9	
Pounds traded	990,000			2,305,000								
Cottonseed Oil:												
Oct.	7.51	7.45	7.57 t	7.94	7.63	8.89	July 25	7.22	May 31	7.65	6.90	
Dec.	7.91	7.60	7.65 b	8.02	7.83	8.88	July 25	7.20	May 31	7.54	6.82	
Jan.	7.92	7.61	7.69 t	8.07	7.86	8.88	July 25	7.28	May 31	7.56	6.86	
Mar.	8.03	7.70	7.76 t	8.15	7.94	8.92	July 25	7.70	Oct. 14	7.59	6.89	
May.	8.08	7.76	7.83 t	8.19	8.00	8.25	Sept. 23	7.76	Oct. 14	7.64	6.93	
Contracts traded	1,231			903						1,137		
Copper:												
Dec.	10.65	9.80	10.65 t	9.80	9.25	10.65	Oct. 15	7.10	May 27	10.65	10.40	
Mar.	10.66	9.85	10.66 b	9.84	9.32	10.66	Oct. 15	7.10	May 31	10.55	10.30	
May.	10.71	9.90	10.71 t	9.84	9.35	10.71	Oct. 15	7.59	June 16	10.60	10.60	
July.	10.71	9.91	10.75 n	9.84	9.37	10.71	Oct. 15	9.10	Aug. 25	10.30	10.30	
Sept.			10.79 n									
Contracts traded	634			415						97		
a Asked. b Bid. n Nominal. t Traded. @ Bid and asked. *Week ended Friday. †Tues.												

Canadian Business Activity Turned Upward in Third Quarter; Outlook Brighter

CANADIAN business activity at the close of the third quarter still stood at a comparatively low level but it was headed upward instead of downward as was the case at the end of the second quarter. The closing weeks of September were marked by considerable irregularity because of the fear of a European war but business reports since that time have been favorable.

With the danger of a European war averted for the time being, Canadian industry appears to be in good shape to recover more of the ground lost during the first seven months of the year. One of the most important factors in this favorable outlook is the marked improvement in conditions in the United States. Although the upturn in the Canadian business index occurred several months after that for the United States index, there is no reason to believe that the high degree of correlation noted between these indexes in the past will not continue. In-

TABLE I. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Jan.	80.8	90.6	78.9	75.6	70.4	56.1
Feb.	79.0	89.6	81.1	75.4	72.5	54.0
Mar.	76.3	83.0	79.2	75.4	76.1	52.9
Apr.	74.0	84.0	83.5	76.9	76.9	54.2
May	73.7	89.5	79.5	77.6	78.5	59.8
June	71.8	91.4	80.4	76.9	77.7	64.1
July	70.8	91.7	80.0	76.6	76.3	70.8
Aug.	72.5	90.5	82.6	76.8	75.6	75.0
Sept.	89.2	86.1	77.1	76.1	71.6	
Oct.	92.4	90.5	83.3	74.5	68.2	
Nov.	89.1	92.0	85.9	77.8	68.4	

creased demand in the United States for many of the essential raw materials which Canada produces is bound to occur if recovery continues. To date export trade has not made a favorable showing. September figures will not be available for another week or two, but in August exports on a seasonally adjusted basis showed a substantial drop following moderate improvement in July. September figures will reflect a pick-up in exports of grains, although as compared with a year ago the gain in the dollar volume will not be as great as the increase in the physical volume because of lower prices.

The trend of business activity in the United Kingdom is also an important factor in the course of Canadian exports.

At the present time the outlook for the United Kingdom is not particularly impressive, many observers believing that there will be little change or a slight decline in business activity in the next few months. If that is the case, a marked increase in sales of Canadian products to the United Kingdom, after allowance for sea-

demand for manufactured goods has already been noted in the Prairie Provinces and this ought to continue. The most unfavorable aspect of the crop picture is the large loss which the government will be forced to take on wheat bought from farmers under its subsidy plan. That loss will exceed by a substantial amount the



sonal fluctuations, is not to be expected. If, however, Britain speeds up her armament program, as many believe likely, Canada may be expected to get much of this business. How soon such orders would be reflected in export trade is difficult to determine.

Another important factor in the favorable business outlook is the large increase in grain production this year. Detailed figures are given in Table II. Because of lower prices, farm income will not show nearly as great a gain as production although there will be a better distribution of such income than in 1937. Improved

cost of relief work in these areas last year because of the drought. The adverse effects of this drain on the Dominion

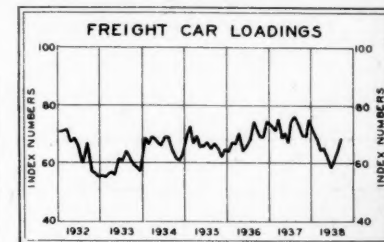
TABLE II. ESTIMATED FIELD CROP YIELDS (ooo omitted)

	1938.	1937.	Average 1927-36.
Wheat†	358,433	182,410	361,287
Oats†	393,071	268,442	361,241
Barley†	108,915	85,124	90,195
Rye†	12,365	5,771	10,193
Flaxseed†	1,581	698	2,562
Hay and clover*	13,504	13,030	14,384

†Bushels. *Tons.

Treasury, however, are of a more long-term nature and are not likely to be an important factor in the immediate future.

The railroads have been among the first to benefit by the large crops as grain loadings have increased sharply. Largely because of the increase in grain loadings our adjusted index of total freight car loadings in September rose to the highest level since last February. For the week ended Oct. 1, grain loadings were nearly 10,000 cars greater than in the corres-



ponding week of last year. No other classification of loadings, except ore, showed a gain for that period. It should be noted that from a revenue standpoint this rise in grain shipments is not as important as a similar gain in miscellaneous or l. c. l. merchandise loadings would be. Nevertheless it is a welcome development for the railroads, which hope to benefit also by an influx of manufactured goods into agricultural areas.

Reflecting the improvement in economic activity, employment in Canada reversed its trend at the beginning of September and headed upward. It is significant that despite a fairly severe slump in business activity, employment previously had declined only moderately and that the government consequently was not forced to face a more serious unemployment relief problem. The employment index, on a seasonally adjusted basis, stood at a high level of 119.8 on Nov. 1, 1937 and by August, 1938 had declined only a little more than ten points. For Sept. 1, 1938, the index recovered to 111.0. The manufacturing employment index, which is comparable to the B. L. S. index of factory employment, dropped from 118.0 to a low point of 107.6 and rose to 111.2 on Sept. 1, 1938. Unemployment of course, increased as employment decreased but

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange

Saturday, Oct. 15

STOCK EXCHANGE. STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE. STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE. STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE. STOCKS				CURB MARKET STOCKS				CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Agnew pf. 105	105	105	105	50 Alcohol B. 2%	2%	2%	2%	120 Cel pf. 89	89	89	89	40 Sag P pf. 102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	75 Dom Store. 6	6	6	6	14,000 Duparq. 0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
184 A Brew. 15	15	15	15	50 Alcohol B. 2%	2%	2%	2%	100 Cel Ri. 16	16	16	16	3,000 St. Corp. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2,525 Donn A. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/4	5,600 East M. 2.25	2.10	2.20	2.20
670 Bathurst. 10%	10%	10%	10%	65 Cdn Loc. 8	8	8	8	70 Cdn Cott pf. 99%	99%	99%	99%	2,960 St. Cp. A pf. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	605 Donn B. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	8,000 Eldorado. 2.35	2.17	2.26	2.26
1,425 Bwif Gr. 1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	4,935 Cpr. 6%	6%	6%	6%	29 Cdn F pf. 106	106	106	106	260 St. Flour. 19	18	19	18	55 E Dairy pf. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	860 Fal Nickel. 6.50	5.90	6.50	6.50
367 Bell. 166	165 1/2	166	166	1,050 Cockshutt. 10	9%	10	9%	50 Dom Tex pf. 140	140	140	140	995 St. Pap pf. 53	52	53	53	30 Euro El. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	2,800 Francoeur. 27	25	27	27
3,866 Brazil. 12%	12	12	12	9,389 Smelters. 65%	60%	65%	65%	350 Dryden. 8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,858 Shung. 22	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	1,070 Fairchild. 6	5 1/2	6	6	3,100 Jm Cons. 10	0.94	0.94	0.94
2,216 Bc Pow. 30%	30%	30%	30%	250 Crown Cork. 19%	19	19	19	80 Electr. 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	90 Sherwin. 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1,970 Fleet Airc. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	2,750 Kirk G R. 15	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,861 Bc Pow B. 4	4	4	4	2,220 Seagram. 19	16 1/2	19	19	11 Eng El B. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 Sherwin pf. 109	109	109	109	1,333 Ford A. 23%	23%	23%	23%	1,000 Lamaque. 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
90 Bruck. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,160 Dom Brid. 38%	35%	38%	35%	125 Fndin. 15	15	15	15	10 Simon. 9%	9%	9%	9%	433 Fraser. 20	18 1/2	19	19	1,000 Lebel. 0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
140 Bidg Pro. 57	56	57	57	135 Dom C pf. 18%	18%	18%	18%	5,825 G Sll war. 10%	9 1/2	10%	9 1/2	50 S Can Pow. 12	12	12	12	3,228 Fraser vt. 21%	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	1,000 Lapa Cad. 37%	36%	36%	36%
640 Can Cem. 10%	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 Dom Gis. 102	102	102	102	890 C Sll pf. 7%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	931 Steel. 74%	72 1/2	74	74	6 Freiman pf. 37%	37%	37%	37%	1,780 Lk Shore. 51%	50%	50%	50%
392 Can Cem pf. 96	95	95	95	71 Dom Gis pf. 150	150	150	150	1,650 Gatteau. 14	13	14	13	324 Steel pf. 69%	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	1,225 Home I P. 1.95	1.25	1.25	1.25	500 Lamaque. 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
257 Can N Pow. 17	17	17	17	6,670 Dom S&CB. 13%	12%	12%	12%	413 Gatteau. 87	87	88	88	730 Un Steel. 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	400 I Paint. 3%	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1,000 Lebel. 0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
179 Can S. 3	3	3	3	800 Dom Tar. 8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	35 Gdeyar pf. 57	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	1,550 Int Ut B. 85	75	85	85	225 Lake St. J. 30	30	30	30	2,415 Macassa. 5.50	5.00	5.30	5.30
463 Can S S pf. 13%	12 1/2	13	13	40 Dom Tar pf. 80	80	80	80	1,630 Gatin rs. 4%	3 1/2	4%	3 1/2	537 Wpg El A. 2%	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	600 McIntyre. 49	48 1/2	49	49	1,400 McLen. 1.20	1.20	1.24	1.24
155 Cdn Brnz. 40%	40%	40%	40%	113 Dom Tex. 65	65	65	65	150 Gurd. 7%	6 1/2	7%	6 1/2	16 Wpg El pf. 12%	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	340 MacLaren. 15%	15	15	15	600 McKen R.L. 24	1.20	1.24	1.24
30 Cdn Cnt pf. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,520 Cdn Car pf. 29%	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	4,576 Gypsum. 7%	6 1/2	7%	6 1/2	41 Woods pf. 32	32	32	32	100 Nipissing. 1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	600 Montague. 0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
2,700 Cdn Car. 16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	94 Cel. 14 1/2	14	14	14	65 H Bridge. 7%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	160 Pow Debs. 50	50	50	50	100 Normet. 90	90	90	90	3,095 O'Brien. 3.15	3.00	3.05	3.05
								3,773 H B Mining. 34	31 1/4	34	31 1/4					25 Meich. 1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1,000 Ora Plata. 46	46	46	46
								1,394 Hing. 15	15	15	15					401 Meich pf. 6	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	4,135 Pamour. 4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50
								355 How Smith. 17	16 1/2	17	16 1/2					1,635 Mitchell. 18%	17 1/2	18%	18%	47,400 Pandora. 23%	19	23%	19
								332 How Sm pf. 98	98	98	98					30 Na Light. 73	71 1/2	73	71 1/2	6,380 Pend O. 2.34	2.10	2.30	2.30
								6,206 Imp Oil. 18	17 1/2	18	17 1/2					89 Page Her. 99	99	99	99	2,400 Perron. 1.40	1.36	1.40	1.40
								5,553 Imp Tob. 15%	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					59 P Corp 1 pf. 101	98 1/2	101	98 1/2	75 Pick Cr. 5.25	5.10	5.10	5.10
								680 Imp Tob. 60	60	60	60					27 P Corp 2 pf. 44	44	44	44	50 Pioneer. 2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
								20 Ind Acep. 32	32	32	32					100 Provin T. 6%	6%	6%	6%	555 Placer Dev. 16	16	16	16
								1 Int Coal. 38	38	38	38					1,225 Royalty. 45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	3,300 Preston. 1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
								170 Int Bron pf. 30	26	26	26					80 S Can P Friosh. 106	108	106	108	3,925 Read Adv. 3.85	3.40	3.85	3.85
								8,728 Nickel. 54%	54	54	54					25 Uni Dist. 80	80	80	80	1,000 Red Cre. 0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
								130 Int P&P. 11	11	11	11					230 Walk Br. 1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	4,300 Reward. 0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
								2,054 Int Pete. 27%	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2					1,098 Walkers. 47 1/4	45	47 1/4	47 1/4	1,000 Sherritt A. 1.79	1.45	1.75	1.75
								105 Int Pow. 5%	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					315 Walkers pf. 18%	19%	19%	19%	51,300 Shawit. A. 1.79	1.45	1.75	1.75
								55 Int Pow pf. 80%	80%	80%	80%									10,230 Siscon. 1.69	1.60	1.69	1.69
								25 Jam P. 35	35	35	35									77,700 Sladen. 71	70	70	70
								1,235 Lake Wds. 17	14 1/2	17	14 1/2									39,737 Stada. 50	42	50	42
								50 Lindsay. 4	4	4	4									2,945 Sullivan. 1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
								50 Mack Steel. 2%	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2									1,400 Sylvania. 3.30	3.20	3.30	3.30
								54 Mack St pf. 62	62	62	62									250 Teck H. 90	89	90	89
								2,750 Massey. 8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2									172,670 Thom Cad. 42	27	37	27
								1,845 McCol. 10%	10%	10%	10%									1,000 Towagmac. 45	41	45	41
								6,288 Mt. Pow. 31	30 1/4	31	30 1/4									350 Ventures. 5.50	5.30	5.50	5.50
								6,288 Mt. Tr. 77	77	77	77									5,425 White Ar. 6.90	6.75	6.90	6.90
								4,199 N Brew. 42%	41%	42%	41%									20,650 Wood Cad. 21	19	20	19
								25 N Brew pf. 42	42	42	42									100 Wr Harg. 7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
								3,857 N St. Car. 28	28	28	28												
								20 Nia Wire. 63	59	62	59												
								8,058 Noranda. 28	27	28	27												
								627 Ogilvie. 30	29%	29%	29%												
								51 Ogilvie pf. 155%	155%	155%	155%												
								38 Ott Pow. 78	78	78	78												
								90 Penmans. 43%	43	43	43												
								590 Pow Corp. 15%	15	15	15												
								6,480 Price Corp. 21%	20	21	20												
								235 Price pf. 63	60%	60%	60%												
								280 Que Pow. 17%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2												
								55 Rolland. 14	14	14	14												
								55 Rolland pf. 99	99	99	99												

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See Page 547 for Unlisted Canadian Quotations

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the number of persons receiving relief actually declined. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 132,000 fully employable persons received non-agricultural aid in July as compared with 159,600 in the corresponding month of last year. It is interesting to note that the effects of the drought were still reflected in relief costs in agricultural areas. While the month-to-month trend is downward, the number of farmers receiving aid last July was 53.5 per cent greater than in July, 1937. That picture should soon show a decided improvement.

Turning to individual industries, the most significant development has been an improvement in the position of the newsprint industry. In the last three months, production has made considerable headway although it is still far below the level for the corresponding period of 1937. For September newsprint production amounted to 231,940 tons, as compared with 220,203

TABLE III. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	April 1-Aug. 31, 1937.	1938.
Receipts:		
Customs	\$3,751,259	\$39,384,899
Excise	86,869,651	92,222,687
Postoffice	12,503,363	12,603,927
Income tax	111,456,623	90,585,474
Miscellaneous	7,633,840	5,890,034
	\$252,214,736	\$243,177,021
Special receipts	279,462	705,412
Total	\$252,494,198	\$243,882,433
Expenditures:		
Ordinary	\$151,271,611	\$150,583,701
Capital	1,396,511	1,473,141
Special	10,612,633	16,500,623
Government-owned enterprises	42,951,112	27,781,997
Other charges	283,478	121,769
Total	\$206,545,345	\$196,461,236
Loans and investments	39,839,489	7,842,901
Total	\$246,384,834	\$204,304,137

tons in the preceding month and 312,351 in the corresponding month of last year. The August-September rise exceeded the usual seasonal gain and our adjusted production index rose sharply to 72.1 from 64.5 for August. Shipments also increased sharply but were still slightly below the level of production.

The mining industry weathered the gen-



eral business recession remarkably well; activity, as shown by employment statistics merely leveling off. Conditions are now favorable to a resumption of the upward trend in production.

Despite the depression, government revenues for the first five months of the present fiscal year were 3.5 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. For August, however, revenues dropped below the level of the corresponding month of last year. Ordinary expenditures, on the other hand, were slightly higher for the first five months but showed a marked drop for August. As shown by Table III the slight surplus remained after all charges, including loans and investments. The Canadian National this year has been a much heavier drain on the federal treasury than in 1937. Under government-owned enterprises, a charge of nearly \$41,964,062 appeared as compared with \$27,300,000 in the five months from April

1 to Aug. 31, 1937. A slightly greater charge appeared under loans and investments, \$11,535,938 being placed there under the provisions of the Financing and Guarantee Act of 1938. During the corresponding period of last year less than \$1,000,000 was listed under loans and investments because of the Canadian National.

H. E. HANSEN.

Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20 Gold.	20 Industrials.	15 West. Oils.
Oct. 10.....	Holiday.		
Oct. 11.....	123.6	122.4	32.9
Oct. 12.....	124.7	122.0	33.3
Oct. 13.....	126.9	122.8	33.7
Oct. 14.....	126.2	122.0	32.8
Oct. 15.....	126.9	122.7	32.6

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended Oct. 15, 1938.	Oct. 16, 1937.
Monday.....	Holiday.	
Tuesday.....	456,000	456,000
Wednesday.....	580,000	580,000
Thursday.....	994,000	610,000
Friday.....	753,000	811,000
Saturday.....	496,000	373,000
Total.....	3,776,000	2,830,000

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

	Long Term.	Short Term.	Average.	Long Term.	Short Term.	Average.
Oct. 10. Holiday.						
Oct. 11. 104.13	101.46	103.60	3.14	1.51	2.46	
Oct. 12. 104.13	101.46	103.60	3.14	1.51	2.46	
Oct. 13. 104.13	101.46	103.60	3.14	1.51	2.46	
Oct. 14. 104.37	101.42	103.78	3.11	1.57	2.44	
Oct. 15. 104.41	101.42	103.81	3.10	1.56	2.43	

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	10 Utilities.	20 Industrials.	15 Golds.
Oct. 10.....	Holiday.		
Oct. 11.....	67.9	85.4	124.9
Oct. 12.....	68.1	86.1	125.1
Oct. 13.....	68.6	86.8	125.3
Oct. 14.....	68.6	86.3	124.9
Oct. 15.....	68.6	86.7	125.0

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended Oct. 15, 1938.	Oct. 16, 1937.
Monday.....	Holiday.	
Tuesday.....	101,000	136,000
Wednesday.....	137,000	143,000
Thursday.....	191,000	213,000
Friday.....	178,000	226,000
Saturday.....	188,000	102,000
Total.....	795,000	820,000

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Saturday, Oct. 15

CANADIAN STOCKS INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	
Sales.	High.Low.Last.	Sales.	High.Low.Last.
7,210 Abitibi	4 3/4 3 3/4	451 Can. Malt.	33 32 33
2,840 Alcan	6 1/2 6 1/2	76 Can. Pac.	71 71 71
7,100 Acme Gas.	109 107 108	90 Can. P. M.	133 133 133
122,000 Ajax	107 105 106	71 Can. Steam	3 3 3
600 Ajax O&G	20 20 20	454 Can. St. P.	13 12 12
600 A.P. Cons.	17 17 17	30 Can. Wire	51 51 51
115 A.P. Grain	3 3/4 3 3/4	15 Can. B. P.	25 25 25
243,257 Aldermac	67 64 66	300 Can. Brew.	170 170 170
75,200 Amm Gold	17 14 15	45 Can. Br. P.	19 19 19
2,550 Anglo Cdn.	126 127 127	246 Can. Br.	177 177 177
2,625 Anglo Hurd	40 32 35	208 Can. Can.	4 4 4
1,500 Arntfield	15 15 15	2,625 Can. Can.	17 17 17
11,600 Ashfield	12 10 11	1,245 Can. Car.	16 15 16
4,100 Astoria Q.	105 103 103	65 Can. Dredge	22 21 22
358,000 Augusta	41 39 41	350 Cdn. I. A.	275 250 250
6,500 Baginac	16 14 15	11,583 Cdn. Malt.	84 80 84
20,200 Bankfield	45 36 36	40 Cdn. Oil	119 120 120
36 Bank Mot.	220 218 220	4,433 C.P.R.	6 6 6
16 Bk of N.S.	310 310 310	138 Cdn. Wine	3 3 3
68 Bank Tor.	237 237 237	100 Cariboo	240 240 240
19,500 Base Met.	40 37 37	5 Carlin P.	104 104 104
230 Bath P. A.	10 10 10	1,975 Castle Tr.	104 102 104
5 Bath P. B.	3 3 3	5,510 Cent. Pat.	258 250 250
63,700 Bear Expt.	33 25 27	4,238 Cent. For.	9 9 9
4,840 Beattie G.	120 119 120	6 Charter Tr.	98 98 98
213 Beatty	10 9 9	2,250 Chem Res.	75 65 65
25 Beatty Inf.	103 102 102	34,900 Ch'tville	130 118 128
976 Beuharnois	3 3 3	4,750 Ch'rum	68 63 63
397 Bell Phone	164 163 163	3,350 Commoil	60 56 56
18,000 Bidgood	31 29 29	2,800 Com. Pet.	25 25 25
2,310 Big Miso	36 30 31	370 Cockshutt	10 9 9
290 Blitmore	8 8 8	100 Coniagas	160 160 160
305 Blue Rib.	4 4 4	801 C'laum	140 130 137
53 Blue Rib pf	28 28 28	173 Cons. Bk.	154 145 15
255,500 Bobo	22 14 15	6,304 Cons. Smelt	65 60 65
6,395 Bralorne	9.30 9.15 9.25	160 Cons. S.	179 175 175
3,783 Brazil Tr.	12 11 12	40 Cosmos	22 21 22
80 Br & Hist.	5 4 5	15 Cr N. Coal	31 30 30
5,833 B. A. Oil	12 20 21	3,900 Darkwater	97 97 97
199 Bk Pow A	30 30 30	22,200 Davies Pet.	40 34 34
27,350 Brown Oil	37 30 31	73,400 Denison	23 17 22
15 Brown Opt	65 65 65	5,500 Dist Seagr.	19 16 19
1,720 Buffalo A.	15 14 14	30 Dist Sea	80 80 80
16,880 Buffalo C.	92 92 92	3,810 Dome	35 32 33
465 Build Prod	57 56 57	20 Dom Bank	207 207 207
300 Bunker H.	11 10 10	300 Dom Expl.	4 4 4
105 B'ington S	12 12 12	3,426 Dom. Fty.	50 44 49
605 Burt F. N.	22 21 22	4,780 Dom. S.	13 12 12
20,995 C'gary & E.	2.25 2.25 2.25	242 Dom. Stores	6 6 6
14,250 Calmont	35 31 33	325 Dom. Tar.	8 7 8
140 Can. Br.	5 5 5	106,300 Doral	12 10 11
320 Can. Cem.	10 9 9		
5 Can. Cem pf	96 96 96		

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.	High.Low.Last.
2,900 East Crest	08 08 08
29,700 E. Malart	2.25 2.07 2.18
53,990 Eldorado	2.35 2.15 2.25
250 Elgin Life	6 6 6
6,280 Falconbr.	6.75 5.70 6.60
3,685 F. Farmer	22 20 21
11,400 Faulkham	18 17 18
33,100 Fed. Kik.	08 07 08
98,700 Fernland	25 18 20
2,000 Firstone P.	12 12 12
5 Fleury-B. pf	40 40 40
4,361 Ford A.	23 22 23
5,800 Found Pet.	16 15 15
6,300 Francoeur	25 25 25
1,202 Gatlneau P.	14 13 14
285 Gatin P. pf	90 87 87
675 Godeau R.	4 3 4
2,076 Gen S. W.	10 9 10
32,000 Gillies L.	13 12 12
10,500 Glenora	03 02 02
16,360 Gold's Lake	42 39 39
9,200 Goldale	23 23 23
8,700 Gold Eagle	11 11 11
5,600 Goodfish	03 03 03
300 Goodyear	73 70 73
134 Graham	3 3 3
3,500 Graham	05 04 05
12,650 Granada	11 10 11
16,000 Grandoro	06 06 06
1,052 Gr. Lak. V.	10 8 9
2,320 Gr. L. V. pf	24 20 23
30 Gr. L. Paper	9 9 9
15 Gr. L. P. pf	22 22 22
11,000 Grull Whinn	03 03 03
3,350 Hudson	86 85 85
5,390 Gypsum	7 6 7
500 Halcrow	8 03 03
25 Hm Cot pf.	31 31 31
20 Hrd Carpet	3 3 3
22,500 Hard R.	220 202 204
7,100 Harker	10 09 09
360 Hedley M.	115 115 115
1,300 Hightwood	12 12 12
200 H. & Dauch	15 15 15
1,960 Hollinger	15 14 15
6,390 Home Oil	123 113 113
8,500 Homestead	24 18 22
8,260 Howey	23 27 27
5,312 Hudson B.	34 31 34
9 Hur & Er.	72 70 72
10 Hur & Erie	9 9 9
200 pf.	9 9 9
8 Imp Bank	210 208 210
5,149 Imp Oil	15 17 18
490 Imp T. Ord.	15 15 15
200 Imp Tob pf	7 7 7
5,900 Inspiration	35 35 35
50 Int Met pf.	80 77 80
30 Int M. pf	77 77 77
25 Int Mill pf	103 103 103
13,964 Int Nickel	57 53 56
201,530 Jellicoe	32 23 24
4,077 Int. Pete	27 26 27
2,425 Int. Utel B.	80 77 77
31,500 Jack Waite	44 40 40
4,466 Jacola Min.	15 15 15
242 Dom. Stores	6 6 6
6,236 J. M. Cons.	10 09 10
84 Kelvinton	15 15 15

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.	High.Low.Last.
30,627 Kerr Add.	2.05 1.86 1.97
50,430 Kirk Lake	1.34 1.27 1.27
24,300 Laguna	21 15 15
3,610 Lake Shore	51 49 50
50 L. Woods	15 15 15
9,500 Lamaq C.	03 03 03
34,700 Lapa Cad.	35 35 35
240 Laura Sec.	71 65 68
700 Lava Cap.	97 97 97
44,700 Lebel Oro.	08 07 08
500 Lee Gold	01 01 01
26,670 Leitch	80 75 77
4,225 Little L.L.	3.20 3.05 3.15
600 Loblaw A.	23 23 23
616 Loblaw B.	22 21 21
15,969 Macassa	5.50 5.00 5.35
16,460 McL. C'db.	3.75 3.40 3.40
8,700 Mada Rlk	50 46 46
16,000 Malaric G.	45 45 45
20,500 Man & E.	02 01 01
10,770 McKen R.	124 119 129
132 M. L. M. pf	4 4 4
6,125 Marajo	10 09 09
3,175 Massey-H.	8 7 8
1,265 Mass-H. pf	59 55 59
237 McCall	10 10 10
312 McCall pf.	100 101 101
4,788 McIntyre	49 48 49
10,770 McKen R.	124 119 129
14,200 McVittie	14 12 14
16,200 McWat	74 68 70
23,057 Mining C.	2.30 2.10 2.30
900 Merlando	06 06 06
2,600 Roche L. L.	10 10 10
2,000 Minto Gold	64 64 64
1,000 Model Oils	22 22 22
6,500 Monarch	11 11 11
11,455 Monarch	136 136 137
836 Moore Cp.	38 37 38
144 Moore C. A.	158 158 158
1,432 Morris K.	08 07 07
2,500 Murphy	02 02 02
255 Nat Groc	5 4 5
86,400 Nayab	52 43 44
19,400 Newbec	06 05 05
1,900 New G. R.	20 18 20
900 Nipissing	175 155 160
11,712 Noranda	90 78 90
1,700 Noront Oil	10 10 10
2,500 Norgold	04 04 04
20,080 Norontal	81 80 80
100 North St.	100 100 100
3,004 O'Brien	3.15 2.95 2.95
6,700 Okalta	1.39 1.26 1.26
17,300 Olga Gas.	04 03 03
29,668 Omega	68 62 64
29 Ont Loan	107 107 107
5 Oran Cr. C.	175 175 175
25 Oran Cr. pf	5 5 5
9,440 Oro Plata	55 40 45
2,000 Palata O.	06 06 06
652 Page H.	99 98 96
10,322 Pambour	4.60 4.40 4.40
9,700 Pandora C.	23 21 23

Financial News of the Week

IN the September quarter of this year the New York Air Brake Company incurred a net loss of \$51,286, as compared with a loss of \$128,004 in the preceding three months. In the third quarter of last year, however, the company earned \$92,257, equal to 35 cents on 259,120 shares of common stock.

For the first nine months of this year the company reported a loss of \$271,558, as compared with profits of \$1,007,051, or \$3.88 a share, in the corresponding months of 1937.

New York Air Brake is said to furnish about one-quarter of all the air-braking equipment bought annually by the railroads of the United States. The company interchanges patents with Westinghouse Air Brake. A large part of the company's annual sales are replacement business.

The outlook is relatively promising—because the so-called "AB" air brake, manufactured by the company under Westinghouse Air Brake license, must be installed on all interchange equipment by Jan. 1, 1945. At the latest report, however, only 8 per cent of the available freight cars were so equipped.

Reflecting the sharp decline in railroad equipment buying, unfilled orders at the end of February (the latest figure available) were only \$123,000, as compared with almost \$2,000,000 at the same time in 1937. Trade reports indicate that there has been considerable improvement in the last few months partly because of the much better trend in freight-car loadings.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1926. Sales figures were not reported between 1926 and 1934, but in 1925 they were \$6,268,000, and in the year before \$7,049,000.

Chemical companies are normally among the first to feel a quickening in the business pulse and net profits of Mathieson Alkali Works in the September quarter of this year were the highest since the corresponding three months of 1937. After adjustment for seasonal variation, net income totaled \$308,000, as compared with \$180,000 in the three months ended June 30 and \$436,000 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937.

TABLE II. MATHIESON ALKALI

Quarters Ended:	Net Income.	Earned a Sh.
Sept. 30:		
1938	\$377,408	\$0.36
1937	476,598	0.52
June 30:		
1938	193,152	0.18
1937	516,727	0.58
Mar. 31:		
1938	172,400	0.16
1937	477,051	0.52
Dec. 31:		
1937	193,809	0.18
1936	428,108	0.46

In the first nine months of this year Mathieson earned \$702,961, or 70 cents a common share, as compared with \$1,470,376 or \$1.62 a share, in the corresponding months of last year.

Edwin M. Allen, president of the company, reported that sales in the third quarter were 12 per cent above those of the June period and 23 per cent above those in the first three months of this year. He asserted that demand had improved in virtually all lines and there was every indication that the trend would carry through the fourth quarter.

Profits of the United Fruit Company in the third quarter of this year were the poorest since the first quarter in 1933. After adjustment for seasonal variation, net income amounted to but \$1,204,000 as compared with \$2,392,000 in the preceding quarter and \$2,378,000 in the September period of last year. Unlike many other companies, United Fruit established its depression low in the third quarter of 1931 when adjusted profits were only \$213,000.

In the first nine months of this year

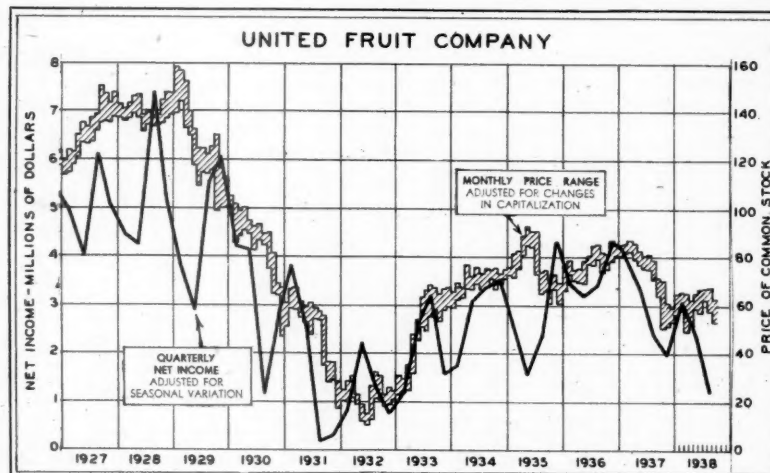
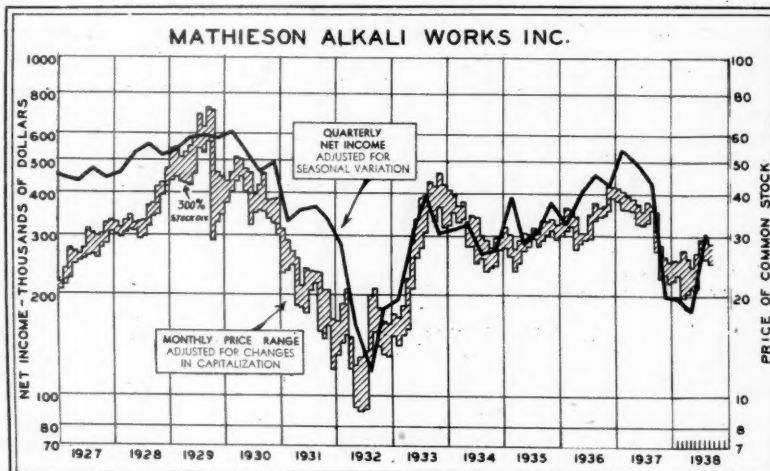
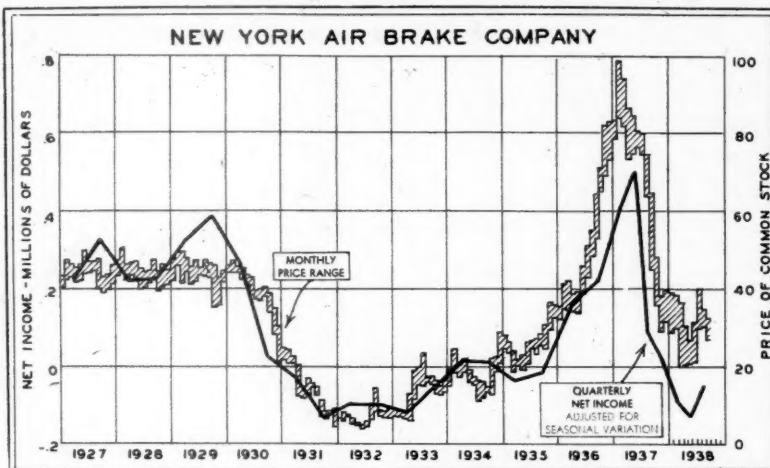


Table I. New York Air Brake Company

Years Ended	Net Sales.	Cost of Sales.	Depreciation.	Net Income.	Earned a Share.	Dividends Paid.	Surplus Aft. Divs.
Dec. 31.							
1926				\$1,594	\$5.11	\$640	\$892
27				1,097	3.65	869	228
28				894	2.98	872	23
29				1,415	4.72	913	502
30				589	2.26	882	293
31			\$274	d326	d1.26	169	d495
32			274	d393	d1.51		d393
33			274	d333	d1.29		d333
34			134	55	0.21		55
35	\$1,497	\$2,039	116	d102	d0.39		d102
36	4,074	3,177	109	773	2.98	648	116
37	6,497	5,316	121	1,017	3.92	518	418
Dec. 31.	Invested Capital.	Net Property.	Inventories.	Cash and Equivalent.	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.	P. & L. Surplus.
1926	\$17,757	\$4,867	\$1,319	\$4,707	\$5,960	5.56	\$2,331
27	17,825	4,633	1,167	5,124	6,293	5.85	2,520
28	15,996	4,384	1,164	3,280	4,646	6.34	2,495
29	16,476	4,178	1,149	3,461	5,162	6.40	2,977
30	14,322	3,959	1,040	2,137	3,353	7.83	2,623
31	13,318	3,668	727	1,474	2,367	15.01	1,618
32	12,926	3,399	672	1,490	2,290	30.75	1,226
33	12,592	3,212	663	1,278	2,087	13.49	892
34	12,646	2,235	903	1,221	2,113	10.60	947
35	12,548	3,232	762	1,084	2,025	22.30	845
36	12,661	3,189	982	954	2,194	5.44	961
37	13,078	3,483	1,223	946	2,305	4.35	1,378

d Deficit.

the company earned \$6,859,000, before taxes, equal to \$2.37 a common share, as contrasted with earnings of \$10,177,000, or \$3.50 a share, in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937.

No official reason has been given for the sharp decline in the profits of United Fruit at a time when most corporation earnings are on the upgrade. It is possible, however, that lower prices for bananas have cut into profits. In June, Honduras Fortuna bananas were bringing \$2.63 per hundredweight but by July they had dropped to only \$2.00. A recovery has since taken place and prices are now about \$2.38.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Allis-Chalmers (8-17-38)—Sales of industrial tractors have gained about 50 per cent since earlier in the year and plans for stepping up production in the Springfield (Ill.) plant where they are manufactured are being considered.

Aluminum, Ltd. (10-5-38)—The company has notified the trustee for its 5 per cent sinking fund debentures, due July 1, 1948, that it will redeem \$3,000,000 principal amount of these securities on Jan. 1 next. They are callable now on sixty days' notice at 103 and interest.

Bendix Aviation (9-14-38)—Net profit for September quarter probably was slightly above the net of \$65,606 earned in quarter ended June 30, 1938, which was equal to 3 cents a share. A net profit in the third quarter of 1938, slightly larger than that in the second, would reduce net loss for the first nine months to around \$400,000, and would compare with net profit of \$1,911,168, equal to 91 cents a share in the first nine months of 1937.

Borg-Warner (11-12-37)—Preliminary figures indicated that operations returned to a profitable basis in September, and with a final quarter pick-up in automotive production expected, the present outlook was for modest profits to be earned over the remainder of the year.

Container Corporation (5-6-38)—The president said August resulted in a modest profit and September became the best month of the year so far. The outlook for October is encouraging. During the last few months there has been a rather steady improvement in volume, but price levels still are unsatisfactorily low.

Crane Company (5-14-37)—An offering of 130,000 shares of common stock has been released through a group of dealers by Clark Dodge & Co. The offering is for the account of the trustees and of the executors under the will of Richard T. Crane Jr., deceased, and does not represent new financing on the part of the company. The stock was priced at \$39.50 a share.

Devoe & Reynolds (6-24-38)—The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it has entered an order closing without prejudice its case against the company, which was charged with unfair competition in the sale of paints.

After issuance of the complaint, the company and a subsidiary entered into a stipulation agreeing to cease representing that their top-coat paint, made from a new pigment, produces a finish that is any definite number of shades whiter than the usual paints; that their paints last twice as long as any other paint, unless such claim is limited to "average" paint jobs; and that it "overcomes" sun, rain and dust.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours (9-7-38)—Belief that the new synthetic yarn with which the company has been experimenting for the last several months is ready for commercial production was expressed in trade circles Friday, when it was announced at the du Pont general offices at Wilmington, Del., that the concern will build a \$7,000,000 plant for production of "textile yarn" at one of three sites now under option in different States.

Haytian Corporation—Acting under the recent amendment to the Bankruptcy Law which permits such action, the Haytian Corporation filed a petition last Friday in Federal Court asking permission to "make

LIQUOR WINE BEER LICENSES

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license No. CL82 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor at retail in a club under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 21 East 52nd St., City of New York, County of New York, for on-premises consumption. ST. ANTHONY CORP., 21 East 52nd St.

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license #WR31 has been issued to the undersigned to sell wine at retail under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 220 East 125th St., City New York, County New York for off-premises consumption. DANIELE & CO., 220 East 125th St.

an arrangement" with holders of \$2,971,846 in 8 per cent debentures.

The petition showed that assets of \$14,278,844 are largely made up of charges against other concerns. The bond issue is the only liability listed in the schedule.

The plan contemplates the issuance of one-third (face value) of the amount of debentures outstanding plus 136.4 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 in old debentures. There are 90,940 shares of common stock outstanding.

Lockheed Aircraft (10-5-38)—The company has signed a contract with the British Air Ministry for \$3,900,000 spare parts, complementing British order received in June for 200 reconnaissance bombers costing approximately \$18,000,000. Addition of spare parts order raises backlog of unfilled business to a new peak of \$24,000,000.

Pepsi-Cola Company (10-12-38)—A new board of directors for the company was elected Friday under a court order handed down in the Guth-Loft case two weeks ago. Walter S. Mack Jr., president of the Phoenix Securities Corporation; James V. Carkner, president of Loft, Inc., and Herman Shulman, counsel for Loft, were elected to represent the Loft interests. John Burton, Robert Atkins and W. D. Hoodless were elected to represent the Guth interests.

Pittston Company—A capital readjustment plan for the company, a holding concern for coal and other properties of the former Van Sweringen railroad empire, has been approved by stockholders at a special meeting.

The plan provides for the authorizing of \$2,150,000 of ten-year 4 per cent collateral trust bonds, Series A of which would be issued to defray the first \$1,000,000 of a debt to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Series B would be for the remainder of the obligation and \$100,000 new money from C. & O., if needed. The present non-par common stock will be carried at \$1 par and \$15,050,000 transferred to capital surplus.

Superior Oil—The company has obtained a loan of \$600,000 from the National Bank of Tulsa, Okla., according to an amendment to a registration statement filed with the SEC. Of the net proceeds, \$280,000 was used to pay a note due to that bank and the net remainder, \$318,866, was added to working capital.

Superior Steel (7-6-38)—Stockholders have approved a plan whereby bond indebtedness can be increased to not more than \$2,000,000 in the form of a new issue to be secured by a mortgage lien on all real estate, plants and improvements. They authorized the company's directors to fix terms for a new issue, including, if any, provisions for conversion of the bonds into stock. The issue would be first mortgage, sinking fund bonds.

Proceeds will be used to retire \$963,000 present first mortgage bonds, due on Dec. 15, 1938, and to liquidate \$500,000 notes due to Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, of which \$200,000 matured on Oct. 3 and the balance matures on Nov. 28. The residue would be added to working capital.

Union Carbide and Carbon (9-7-38)—Three insurance companies on Sept. 1 bought \$40,000,000 of fifteen-year 3 per cent sinking fund debentures, due in 1953, of the company.

The New York Stock Exchange named the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the buyers, but gave no purchase price.

Proceeds went to redeem \$16,000,000 of fifteen-year 3 1/2 per cent sinking fund debentures, due on July 1, 1950, which were sold privately to Prudential Insurance in 1935, and to establish a \$24,000,000 fund for general corporate purposes.

Union Oil Company of California (4-22-38)—Net earnings for the first nine months of 1938 totaled \$6,400,000 after provision for income taxes. The result is equivalent to \$1.37 a share on the 4,666,270 shares and compares with \$3,850,000, or \$1.90 a share, earned in the first nine months of 1937.

Operations in the third quarter of this year resulted in net earnings of \$1,450,000, or 31 cents a share, which compared with \$2,650,000, or 57 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1938 and with \$3,650,000, or 78 cents a share, in the September quarter of last year.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube (9-7-38)—The company has announced it was taking over the manufacture of butt-weld pipe and the distribution of lap and butt-weld pipe from the Clayton Mark Company and would set up the equipment purchased from that company in its plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Simultaneously the Clayton Mark Company is taking over the Evanston plant of Youngstown Sheet and Tube for the manufacture of forged steel unions and water well supplies.

RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio (10-5-38)—The cost of carrying out the plan of the road for modification of interest charges and maturities on its outstanding bonds will be about \$1,063,140, not including counsel fees. George M. Shriver, senior vice president of the B. & O., has informed Charles D. Mahaffie, a member of the I. C. C.

Mr. Shriver, in a letter on file in the commission's docket, said it was not possible to determine the expenses at this time with "any degree of accuracy" because of the many uncertain factors involved, but offered the estimate as the best that could be made.

He said he hoped the success of the plan could be assured in three months, in which event it would be fully carried out in six months.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad (10-5-38)—See item under Pittston Company.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (10-12-38)—See item under Gulf, Mobile & Northern.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (8-17-38)—See item under St. Louis-San Francisco.

Erie Railroad (10-12-38)—Federal Judge Paul Jones has granted to the Erie Railroad a sixty-day extension of the Oct. 18 deadline for filing of the company's reorganization plan. Details of the set-up originally were scheduled to be filed on July 18.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern (10-12-38)—The proposed merger of the Mobile & Ohio and Gulf, Mobile & Northern was advanced at a meeting last week of the directors of the latter company. I. B. Tigrett, president of the G. M. & N., said after the meeting that his directors would meet again on Oct. 26, by which time it was thought that all interests would be in agreement.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad holds 27 per cent of the stock of the G. M. & N. One of the reasons for the delay in completing the merger is understood to be insistence by the Burlington on a guarantee of satisfactory traffic agreements with the short line. Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington, declined to comment on the merger.

Lehigh Valley Railroad (9-26-38)—The road has announced that holders of 53.2 per cent of bonds affected by its plan of interest deferment had agreed to the plan.

Mobile & Ohio—See item under Gulf, Mobile & Northern.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis (10-12-38)—G. D. Brooke, president of the road, announced in a letter to the holders of the company's 6 per cent notes defaulted on Oct. 1 that the "current forecast" indicated that the company did not have cash to pay \$2,400,000 of the notes now deposited under a plan to extend them for three years from their maturity date.

"We will continue to do all in our power to protect all classes of security holders in the present emergency," Mr. Brooke said in a letter to the noteholders. He did not repeat a previous warning that failure to receive sufficient deposits of notes would result in bankruptcy for the company.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron (9-21-38)—Amendments to the plan of reorganization of the company have been filed with Howard B. Lewis, special master, by Percival E. Jackson of New York and David Bortin of this city, as counsel for the New York Protective Committee for Debenture Bondholders.

The amendments, which constitute practically a new plan, propose the elimination of the stock interest in the present company in order to place control of its affairs in the hands of the bondholders and reduce the real estate tax of the reorganized company to about \$1,000,000.

St. Louis-San Francisco (9-27-38)—A decision in favor of the defendants on all points was handed down last week by Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valentine in New York in the \$10,600,000 rescission suit brought by the bankruptcy trustees of the road against Edward N. Brown, chairman of the road's board, and the banking houses of Speyer & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co.

In his opinion, Justice Valentine asserted that the two banking houses were not only free from any technical liability on account of the allegations in the complaint, but that the evidence indicated that their conduct was such as to "dispel any accusations which would stigmatize their actions as morally reprehensible by reason of over-reaching or sharp practice." The Court made this declaration, it was explained, "owing to the financial firms' high standing in the community."

The suit was based on a 1926 transaction in which the Frisco purchased 183,333 common shares of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway from the two banking houses for \$10,506,090. The sellers had been known as the "bankers" of the Frisco. Following the purchase, Mr. Brown, who then was chairman of the Frisco board, became chairman also of the Rock Island board at a salary of \$50,000 a year.

Wabash Railroad (9-27-38)—Receivers for the road received authorization last Friday from United States District Judge Charles E. Davis to withdraw for revision the plan of reorganization that they filed last February.

In asking permission to withdraw the plan temporarily, the receivers, Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nicodemus Jr., said revision was necessary because of "the precipitate fall in revenues, which commenced in November and December of 1937 and continued, without appreciable abatement, through the first eight months of 1938."

UTILITIES

Central Illinois Public Service Company—See item under Middle West Corporation.

Cities Service (8-24-38)—The Cities Service Oil Company said last week that it would suspend operation of its refinery in Okmulgee, Okla., about Oct. 20. It is understood that the resumption of operations will depend on market conditions in the petroleum industry.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates (7-9-37)—The company has sent to shareholders a

notice referring to the decision of the directors in August to omit the dividend due on Oct. 1 on the company's 4 1/2 per cent prior preference stock. It said the decision was made because of the unfavorable trend of earnings and the "uncertain immediate outlook." For the first eight months of 1938 it reported "a deficit of \$268,391, compared with earnings of \$1,402,499, or \$5.69 a share on the 4 1/2 per cent prior preference stock, during the same period in 1937."

Electric Bond and Share (8-31-38)—Sounding a keynote of cooperation with the SEC and pledging the wholehearted support of the company in working out the provisions of Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board of the utility, told shareholders last week at their annual meeting that the Bond and Share system would file with the SEC a plan of integration by Dec. 1.

Termining such action a "realistic approach to a difficult and highly controversial problem affecting the interests of millions of consumers and investors," Mr. Groesbeck declared that the time has arrived for the controversy over Section 11, or the so-called "death sentence," to pass from the emotional stage into a practical stage where the SEC, as administrator of the act, and the affected companies, as representatives of investors, "can proceed with an orderly and dispassionate examination of the technical, legal and business phases of the subject."

The Electric Bond and Share System constitutes a \$3,000,000 utility enterprise, with operations extending over thirty-three States and sixteen foreign countries. The application of Section 11 of the Holding Company Act would serve to reshape, from a geographic and corporate point of view, the entire system. Since the problem is an intricate one, the plan of integration as first filed with the commission will be tentative.

Manhattan Railway (7-13-38)—The Sixth Avenue elevated line, together with all easements and franchise rights incidental to its operation, was sold at foreclosure last week for \$12,500,000. The purchaser and only bidder was a protective committee representing holders of the 4 per cent first mortgage bonds of the company, owner of the property.

The protective committee negotiated with Mayor La Guardia of New York last Summer an agreement to sell the property to the city for \$12,500,000. This transaction would wipe out the city's lien of nearly \$9,000,000 against the Manhattan system for unpaid taxes, and at the same time leave the way clear for the city to demolish the Sixth Avenue structure.

Michigan Consolidated Gas Company—The SEC last Friday made public an opinion dated Oct. 5 in which it gave its approval to various inter-company transactions incidental to and for the purpose of effecting the consolidation of properties and businesses of the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, the Washtenaw Gas Company and the Muskegon Gas Company with the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, which, until recently, was known as the Detroit City Gas Company.

The companies are operating subsidiaries of the American Light and Traction Company, which is a subsidiary of the United Light and Railways Company and the United Light and Power Company, both registered holding companies.

Middle West Corporation (9-28-38)—In an order permitting the company to acquire by March 31, 1939, in the open market an additional 20,000 shares of the \$6 preferred stock of the Central Illinois Public Service Company, a subsidiary, the SEC imposed last Friday the unusual condition that present holders of the stock, when receiving their next dividend payment, due on Dec. 15, be acquainted with the fact that Middle West had been increasing its holdings for some time and had received authority to buy the additional shares.

In connection with this condition, the commission, which had previously authorized other acquisitions of the stock by Middle West, stated that the majority of purchases had been made in small blocks, indicating that a large percentage of them had been made by small investors, and that Middle West was placing its bids with great care in such a way as to obtain prices favorable to it.

In an order of June 30, 1937, granting to Middle West the authority to acquire not in excess of 10,000 shares of the stock, the commission stated, it had said that "in buying at what might be regarded as depressed prices, Middle West is pitting its investment judgment against those who sell it."

Northern States Power Company of Minnesota (6-24-38)—A suit against the company, its officers, directors and affiliated interests, for accounting on transactions which are alleged to have caused loss of more than \$5,000,000 to stockholders, was filed last Friday in the county district court in Minneapolis by five shareholders, for, and on behalf of, all other stock owners.

The complaint demands that the defendants be forced to make full compensation for all loss and damage to companies involved and thus to their stockholders. It further is asked that the court remove all officers and directors who are found guilty of breach of trust in the alleged irregular transactions and that the court appoint successors.

Defendants include H. M. Bylesby & Co., holding corporation; the Northern States

Power Company of Delaware; the Northern States Power Company of Minnesota; and thirty-six officers and directors.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pan American Airways (12-17-37)—The first application received by the new Civil Aeronautics Authority for a determination of "fair and reasonable rates" for carrying air mail came last week from Pan American, and disclosed that the only scheduled trans-oceanic air mail-express-passenger service in the world has been operating at tremendous losses from the beginning.

Despite the company's best efforts to reduce expenses, operations on the route from San Francisco to Hong Kong showed a loss of \$474,858 for the first full year of operations, the calendar year 1937, and one of \$373,523 for the first six months of this year, the carrier's petition said.

Since the Hawaiian Clipper's disappearance on July 28, losses have run about \$95,000 a month, the company stated. It explained that the estimates of losses took account of the earmarking of 20 cents an airplane mile for a self-insurance fund, but that this fund did not apply to the loss of the Samoan Clipper on the projected New Zealand line last January.

As a result of losing those planes, the company now has enough equipment to fly only 60 per cent of its schedule. Pan American pointed out that because of the heavy deficits it is having difficulty in financing the purchase of new and larger equipment.

"Larger equipment suitable for use on this route is now on order," the petition stated. "The heavy losses indicated above have prevented the applicant from establishing the necessary credit to finance the purchase of such equipment, and if applicant is to obtain such equipment its purchase must be financed by applicant's parent company, Pan American Airways Corporation."

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income 1938.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	Com. Share Earnings 1937.
American Window Glass Co.				
Yr., Aug. 31....	\$262,843	\$1,005,173	...	\$1.82
Aviation Corp.				
Aug. 31 qr....	13,069	*80,475	...	.02
9 mo., Aug. 31.	402,062	*82,681	.14	...
Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.				
Sept. 30 qr....	14,551	152,153	.06	.80
9 mo., Sept. 30.	*22,414	643,203	...	3.60
Container Corp. of America:				
Sept. 30 qr....	16,145	426,462	.02	.54
9 mo., Sept. 30.	*104,106	1,745,756	...	2.24
12 mo., Sept. 30.	*65,757	2,174,866	...	2.78
Eastern Sugar Associates:				
Yr., June 30....	455,091	290,511	p.42	p2.09
Fyr-Fyter Co.				
9 mo., Sept. 30.	12,358	75,854	...	...
Gilchrist Co.				
6 mo., July 31....	*74,476	...	...	...
Jacobs, F. L. Co.				
7 mo., July 31....	*120,362	...	...	...
Heller & Co., Walter E.				
9 mo., Sept. 30.	356,664	359,942	1.11	1.12
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.				
Yr., Aug. 31....	*296,132	308,690	...	1.38
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.				
12 mo., Sept. 30.	487,232	1,289,928	h.34	h1.34
Lehn & Fink Products Corp.				
Sept. 30 qr....	201,671	83,890	.50	.21
9 mo., Sept. 30.	356,467	322,020	.89	.80
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.				
Sept. 30 qr....	850,586	3,216,690	.34	1.28
9 mo., Sept. 30.	428,705	8,845,159	.17	3.53
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.				
Yr., July 31....	*163,731	14,857	...	...
Marine Midland Corp.				
Sept. 30 qr....	905,477	1,013,689	.15	.17
9 mo., Sept. 30.	2,550,168	2,864,576	.43	.49
Masonite Corp.				
Yr., Aug. 31....	1,144,274	1,728,091	1.96	3.03
National Oils Co.				
v 9 mo., Sept. 30.	85,000	61,575	.85	.61
Outlet Co.				
6 mo., July 31.	107,279	298,152	.96	2.78
12 mo., July 31.	339,537	683,632	2.98	6.43

MELLON NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business September 28th, 1938.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$48,479,454.31
Overdrafts	87.21
United States Obligations	299,946,642.92
Other Bonds and Investments	16,545,480.41
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	4,344,687.08
Cash and Due from Banks	89,854,825.36
	\$361,961,455.29
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$7,500,000.00
Surplus	23,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,406,541.59
Reserves	11,461,491.91
Deposits	298,093,411.93
	\$361,961,455.29

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share	Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.	1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Parker Rust-Proof:			Delaware, Lack. & Western R. R.:		
Sept. 30 qtr. 114,215	229,303	.26 .53	8 mo., Aug. 31. *3,400,342	*220,087	
9 mo., Sept. 30. 325,777	901,656	.75 2.09			
Safeway Stores, Inc.:			Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.:		
12 mo., June 30. 2,855,077			8 mo., Aug. 31. *1,633,460	*1,806,947	
Salt Dome Oil Corp.:			Missouri Pacific R. R.:		
7 mo., July 30. *14,035			8 mo., Aug. 31. *1,093,286	*4,829,794	
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.:			Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis Ry.:		
Sept. 30 qtr. 42,615		p.71	8 mo., Aug. 31. 15,572	53,652	.06 .21
9 mo., Sept. 30. 387,051		1.17	Norfolk Southern R. R.:		
Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp.:			8 mo., Aug. 31. *289,683	*136,066	
Sept. 30 qtr. *48,535	*3,341		Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.:		
9 mo., Sept. 30. *178,672	95,094	.71	8 mo., Aug. 31. 615,939	2,952,719	.71 3.42
Wilson-Jones Co.:			Rutland R. R.:		
Yr., Aug. 31. 32,552	574,588	.11 2.10	8 mo., Aug. 31. *649,892	*196,531	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Bond & Share Co.:		
Sept. 30 qtr. 2,339,936	2,571,601	.04 .09
12 mo., Sept. 30. 9,882,200	10,157,539	.27 .33
Electric Power & Light & Subs.:		
Aug. 31 qtr. 107,147	1,913,339	x.14 .14
12 mo., Aug. 31. 5,620,389	5,956,885	x5.89 1.13

Illinois Bell Telephone:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. 6,627,223	8,219,036	
Nevada-Calif. Electric Corp.:		
12 mo., Aug. 31. 528,547	781,983	

New England Tel. & Tel.:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. 5,678,164	5,351,631	

N. Y. Telephone Co.:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. 18,869,748	22,937,300	

United Gas Corp.:		
3 mo., Aug. 31. 537,443	2,196,900	r1.19 s1.59
12 mo., Aug. 31. 6,774,302	11,520,077	s4.10 .28

Western Union Tel. Co.:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. *1,908,625	2,421,965	2.32

RAILROADS

Atlantic Coast Line R. R.:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. *959,499	2,660,139	3.22
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.:		
8 mo., Aug. 31. *1,963,925	*2,116,999	

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Alton		
August net loss. \$141,338	\$134,276	
Eight months net loss. 1,355,766	576,273	
Atlantic Coast Line		
August net loss. \$454,351	\$484,150	
Eight months net loss. 959,499	2,660,139	
Central of Georgia		
August net loss. 222,652	273,106	
Eight months net loss. 2,264,830	1,285,989	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		
Cash, Aug. 31. 9,468,905	11,619,223	
Current assets. 25,568,582	28,755,095	
Current liabilities. 12,126,511	13,220,915	
Inv. stocks, bonds, etc. 4,172,786	4,207,359	
Fd. debt due six mos. 1,100,760	700,000	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville		
August net loss. 142,961	195,760	
Eight months net loss. 1,462,047	879,387	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Clinchfield		
August gross. 493,764	552,189	
Net operating income. 196,533	285,831	
Eight months gross. 3,689,371	4,684,763	
Net operating income. 1,209,572	2,161,172	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Colorado & Southern		
August net loss. 2,889	19,527	
Eight months net loss. 181,427	189,490	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
August gross. 3,438,913	3,734,667	
Net operating income. 4,052	5,895	
Eight months gross. 28,389,574	34,004,143	
Net operating income. 937,876	4,159,262	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Denver & Rio Grande Western		
August gross. 2,122,569	2,347,433	
Net operating deficit. 17,890	287,596	
Net loss. 507,323	768,561	
Eight months gross. 13,720,067	16,697,830	
Net operating deficit. 1,347,489	1,105,114	
Net loss. 5,207,784	4,877,745	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Detroit & Mackinac		
August gross. 66,242	82,686	
Net operating income. 19,329	13,694	
Eight months gross. 510,997	583,711	
Net operating income. 34,292	57,846	
August net income. 9,054	4,319	
Eight months net loss. 44,663	9,875	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Erie		
August net loss. 741,370	76,773	
Eight months net loss. 9,073,696	11,318,071	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Florida East Coast		
August gross. 410,106	424,078	
Net operating deficit. 182,868	157,883	
Eight months gross. 7,062,280	6,680,664	
Net operating income. 1,085,140	817,575	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Fort Worth & Denver City		
August net loss. 20,745	23,197	
Eight months net loss. 26,252	173,524	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Great Northern		
Cash, Aug. 31. 10,677,359	11,367,329	
Current assets. 28,821,302	33,581,983	
Current liabilities. 17,761,061	16,585,234	
Inv. stocks, bonds, etc. 3,333,455	2,128,199	
Fd. debt due six mos. 1,058,000	1,058,000	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Lehigh Valley		
August net loss. 507,995	284,612	
Eight mos. net loss. 2,954,033	974,612	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
New York Central		
Cash, Aug. 31. 19,480,998	15,042,977	
Current assets. 64,154,750	79,102,215	
Current liabilities. 57,228,090	51,414,177	
Inv. stocks, bonds, etc. 47,598,143	47,598,143	
Fd. debt due six mos. 1,593,000	2,637,000	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
New York, Ontario & Western		
August net loss. 198,661	161,846	
Eight months net loss. 1,389,092	930,849	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Norfolk Southern		
August net loss. 40,183	63,410	
Eight months net loss. 289,683	136,066	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Northern Pacific		
August net income. 244,996	115,917	
Eight months net loss. 7,676,969	2,877,381	
Cash, Aug. 31. 6,301,184	10,708,969	
Current assets. 21,851,582	31,439,129	
Current liabilities. 7,943,940	8,450,077	
Inv. in stocks, bds., etc. 4,746,465	4,561,988	
Fd. debt due in six mos. 44,000	44,000	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Pullman Company		
August gross. 5,000,219	5,697,197	
Net after taxes. 379,225	317,127	
Amort. air-condit. inv. 208,000		
Profit. 179,225	317,127	
Eight months' gross. 39,698,907	41,965,000	
Net after taxes. 1,737,360	3,375,581	
Amort. air-condit. inv. 1,600,000		
Profit. 137,360	3,375,581	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Texas & Pacific		
Cash, Aug. 31. 3,318,141	3,949,797	
Current assets. 5,924,384	10,375,927	
Current liabilities. 26,894,150	16,363,305	
Inv. stocks, bonds, etc. 77,155	78,178	
Fd. debt due six mos. 10,470,467	323,467	
Income. 106,000	323,467	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Western Pacific		
Cash, Aug. 31. 2,097,454	1,849,874	
Current assets. 5,924,384	10,375,927	
Current liabilities. 26,894,150	16,363,305	
Inv. stocks, bonds, etc. 77,155	78,178	
Fd. debt due in six months. 656,000	625,000	

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
Alabama Power Company		
Twelve months ended on Aug. 31. 1938.		
Gross. 19,702,034	20,236,747	
Net income. 3,576,898	4,039,211	

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
American Power and Light Company		
Three and twelve months to Aug. 31. 1938.		
Three months' gross. 23,201,518	24,147,754	
Net income. 1,593,330	2,592,428	

Continued on Page 559

Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. Rec.
Adams-Mills	.25c	11-1	10-22
Adams-Mills Co. 7% pf. \$1.75	.12	11-1	10-22
Alaska Packers Assn.	.31	11-1	10-22
Allied Kid	.12c	11-1	10-24
Aluminum Ltd. pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Amalgamated Sugar Co.	.12c	11-1	10-24
Am Dist. Co. 5% pf. \$2.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Am & R Co. 6% pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Am Gen. Elec. Inc.	.14c	11-1	10-24
Appleton Co. pf. \$1.75	.12	11-1	10-24
Argo Oil	.20c	11-1	10-24
Atlantic Coast L. R. 5% non-cum pf. \$2.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Atlantic Macaroni Inc.	.31	11-1	10-24
Atlas Plywood pf. \$1.25	.12	11-1	10-24
Bank of Toronto	.42c	11-1	10-24
Best & Co.	.40c	11-1	10-24
Rev G. & E. Co.	.75c	11-1	10-24
Brentano's Book Strs Inc.	.40c	11-1	10-24
Bridgeport City Trust	.40c	11-1	10-24
Broadway Dept. Strs Inc.	.40c	11-1	10-24
Brooklyn Bk. Co.	.10c	11-1	10-24
Bronxville Tr. Co. (Bronxville, N.Y.)	.52	11-1	10-24
Bullock Fund	.10c	11-1	10-24
Burgess Add. Mch.	.10c	11-1	10-24
Buckeye 6% pf. \$1.62 1/2	.12	11-1	10-24
Buckeye 6% pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Canadian Fire Ins.	.50c	11-1	10-24
Can. Inv. F. Ltd. ord. shs.	.12	11-1	10-24
Can. Inv. F. Ltd. spec. shs.	.12	11-1	10-24
Can. Inv. Corp. Ltd.	.10c	11-1	10-24
Central Tube Co.	.30c	11-1	10-24
Ch. S. I. Co. 6% pf. \$1.62 1/2	.12	11-1	10-24
Ch. S. I. Co. 6% pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Chain S. R. E. T. (Mass.)	.15c	11-1	10-24
Champion P. & F. pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Charter I Inc. 5% pf. \$1.25	.12	11-1	10-24
Cherry-Burrell pf. \$1.25	.12	11-1	10-24
Civic Fin. Co. cum. \$20c	.12	11-1	10-24
Collins Co.	.15c	11-1	10-24
Columbia Pict. pf. \$1.68 1/2	.12	11-1	10-24
Community P. S.	.50c	11-1	10-24
Concord Elec. Co.	.10c	11-1	10-24
Concord E. Co. 6% pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Crown & S. Co. Ltd.	.25c	11-1	10-24
Dist. Cp. Seag. pf. \$1.25	.12	11-1	10-24
Dividend Shrs. Inc.	.15c	11-1	10-24
Elmira & W. R. R.	.14	11-1	10-24
Exeter & H. Elec. Co.	.10c	11-1	10-24
Faber, Coe & G. Inc.	.50c	11-1	10-24
F. C. & G. Inc. 7% pf. \$1.75	.12	11-1	10-24
Fid. & Dep. Co. (Md.)	.31	11-1	10-24
Fire Assn. of Phila.	.31	11-1	10-24
Firemen's Ins. Co. of New York (N.Y.)	.15c	11-1	10-24
First N. Bk. (Syracuse)	.40c	11-1	10-24
First Stam. Nt. Bk. & Tr. Co. (Stamford Conn.)	.15c	11-1	10-24
Fitchburg & G. E. L. Co.	.25c	11-1	10-24
Franklin F. Ins.	.25c	11-1	10-24
Fuller Br. Co. A.	.12c	11-1	10-24
Gen. Foods Corp.	.50c	11-1	10-24
German-TotCo (Phila) 25c	.12	11-1	10-24
Globe & R. Inc. Co.	.12c	11-1	10-24
Hollinger C. Gold M.	.31	11-1	10-24
Homes Ins. Co.	.25c	11-1	10-24
Horn (A.C.) Co. 7% non-cum pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
Horn (A.C.) Co. 6% non-cum pf. \$1.50	.12	11-1	10-24
2d pt. pf. \$1.45	.12	11-1	10-24
Houston L&P pf. \$1.75	.12	11-1	10-24

TRANSPORTATION (27)

2
AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL
PRODUCTION (18)
(Barrels)

Total	1,359,000	1,242,150	1,454,300
Oklahoma	523,800	455,400	588,000
Kansas	163,400	154,700	180,200
North La.		81,150	76,800
Coastal La.	248,400	139,100	171,150
Arkansas	54,100	55,350	40,600
Eastern	148,400	190,150	133,350
Michigan	53,000	53,600	53,400
Wisconsin	69,700	49,950	58,300
Montana	13,800	14,000	18,150
Colorado	4,300	3,450	4,450
New Mex.	109,200	103,550	103,750
California	619,000	661,400	698,700
Total U. S.	3,366,800	3,249,350	3,579,050

Effective October.

3 COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)			
(Thousands of net tons)			
	Week Ended		
	*Oct. 8,	*Oct. 1,	*Oct. 5,
	1938.	1938.	1937.
Bituminous coal:			
Total	7,910	7,923	9,641
Daily average	1,318	1,321	1,607
Anthracite (Penn.):			
Total	1,147	898	1,169
Daily average	191	150	191
Beehive coke:			
Total	15	14	5
Daily average	3	2	1

4			
FAILURES (11)			
	Oct. 13, 1938.	Oct. 6, 1938.	Oct. 14, 1937.
Manufacturing	39	36	3
Wholesale	27	17	10
Retail	133	126	10
Construction	7	7	1
Com'l service	11	6	1
Total U. S.	226	192	17
Geographical Divisions.			
New England.....	25	16	1
Middle Atlantic.....	59	74	5
E. North Central.....	16	28	3
W. North Central.....	18	15	1
South Atlantic.....	16	16	1
E. South Central.....	17	5	1
W. South Central.....	12	8	1
Mountain	6	7	1
Pacific	27	23	1
Total U. S.	226	192	17

	1938		
Week-Ended	Oct. 15,	Oct. 8,	Oct. 1,
New England...	-0.2	-7.2	-47
Mid. Atlantic...	0.5	-1.2	-10
Cent. In. Reg...	9.3	-10.4	-10
West Central...	-3.5	-4.5	-3
South. States...	-1.3	-3.1	-3
Rocky Mts...	-14.5	-16.8	-22
Pacific Coast...	+1.0	+0.4	+0
Entire U. S...	+1.1	-5.5	+1

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)			
Reported in Railway Age of:			
	Oct. 15, 1938.	Oct. 8, 1938.	Oct. 1, 1937.
Locomotives			
Freight cars			
Passenger cars			
Rails (tons)	30,500	8,2	

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX (6)

(1926 = 100)																
	Farm	Food.	Hides and Leather.	Textile	Fuel and Light.	Metals and Metal	Bldg Materials.	Chemicals and Drugs.	House Fur- and nish- ings.	Misc.	Raw Material.	Semi-finished.	Finish.	Other Than Farm Prod.	Other Than Farm Prod.	All Commodities
1937.																
Sept.	85.9	88.0	107.6	75.3	78.7	97.1	96.2	81.4	91.1	77.0	84.4	85.3	89.1	87.6	85.9	87.7
Oct.	80.4	85.5	106.7	73.5	78.5	96.4	95.4	81.2	91.0	76.2	80.7	82.5	88.1	86.4	85.1	85.5
Nov.	75.7	83.1	101.4	71.2	78.2	96.8	93.7	80.2	90.4	75.4	77.2	79.8	86.7	84.8	84.3	83.1
Dec.	72.8	79.8	97.9	70.1	78.0	96.3	92.5	79.5	89.7	75.0	75.4	77.7	85.2	83.5	83.6	81.1
1938.																
Jan.	71.6	76.3	96.7	69.7	78.3	96.6	91.8	79.6	88.3	75.2	74.9	76.9	84.3	82.8	83.5	80.0
Feb.	69.8	73.5	94.7	68.6	78.5	96.0	91.1	79.1	88.6	74.8	73.6	76.1	83.3	81.9	82.9	79.7
Mar.	70.3	73.5	93.6	68.2	77.7	96.0	91.5	78.7	87.7	74.4	73.2	75.6	81.6	82.6	79.8	79.0
Apr.	68.4	72.3	92.1	67.2	76.8	96.3	90.7	77.5	87.3	73.4	71.3	75.3	82.7	80.8	82.0	78.5
May	67.5	72.1	91.3	66.1	76.2	96.7	90.4	76.8	87.2	73.1	70.7	75.4	82.1	80.3	81.6	78.1
June	68.7	73.1	90.1	65.5	76.4	96.1	89.7	76.3	87.1	72.9	71.4	74.1	82.2	80.3	81.3	78.5
July	69.4	74.3	91.5	66.1	76.8	95.2	89.2	77.7	86.4	72.7	72.3	74.3	82.5	80.8	81.4	78.7
Aug.	67.3	73.0	91.9	65.9	76.8	95.4	89.4	77.7	86.4	72.4	71.4	74.4	81.8	80.3	81.4	78.7
Sept.	68.1	74.5	92.0	65.8	76.6	95.5	89.5	77.3	86.2	72.4	72.0	74.7	81.8	80.4	81.3	78.7

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 37 STATES (3)
(Millions of dollars)

	(Millions of dollars)					(Seasonal Adjusted Value)				
	Monthly Totals			Public Utilities		Non-Residential			Public Utilities	
	Residential	Non-Residential	Public Works	Util.	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Public Works	Util.	Total
1937.										
Sept.	65.6	76.2	53.1	12.2	207.1	2.60	3.14	1.80	0.48	7.77
Oct.	165.5	75.3	48.0	13.3	202.1	2.32	3.32	1.99	0.36	7.72
Nov.	159.9	79.3	44.3	14.9	198.4	2.40	3.74	1.88	0.60	8.75
Dec.	43.5	101.2	47.1	17.7	209.4	1.84	4.72	2.01	0.65	9.78
1938.										
Jan.	36.2	57.4	53.4	48.5	195.5	2.13	2.59	2.38	1.52	8.96
Feb.	40.0	45.4	25.3	5.1	118.9	2.35	2.41	1.60	0.25	6.89
Mar.	79.4	87.8	49.0	10.7	226.9	3.18	3.08	2.07	0.32	8.67
Apr.	74.6	80.4	57.6	9.4	222.0	2.49	3.04	2.21	0.28	8.21
May	83.2	77.8	78.5	43.7	283.2	2.92	2.64	2.91	2.40	11.22
June	85.7	81.8	74.3	8.7	251.0	2.80	2.86	2.21	0.46	9.06
July	88.0	72.6	65.8	13.3	239.8	3.22	2.39	2.44	0.54	8.78
Aug.	99.7	82.6	68.1	38.0	313.1	3.71	3.12	3.09	1.82	11.21
Sept.	99.6	92.0	83.2	26.1	300.9	3.64	3.76	2.82	1.59	11.81

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

	(Three Months' Moving Average; Thousands of Dollars)									
	Boston.	New York.	Phila.- delphia.	Cleveland.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chi- cago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas- City.
1937.										
July	596	2,730	540	1,363	984	1,064	1,915	532	337	433
1938.										
Jan.	589	2,056	541	997	852	638	1,036	640	406	322
Feb.	511	2,264	504	858	882	509	1,109	577	377	336
Mar.	486	1,559	523	735	822	612	1,233	483	345	325
Apr.	666	2,187	573	706	828	742	1,502	545	386	469
May	687	2,485	498	691	834	838	1,343	548	345	512
June	687	2,440	407	739	793	780	1,906	516	274	473
July	655	2,475	438	934	955	1,104	1,735	552	273	408

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY TYPES OF

		CONSTRUCTION (Millions of dollars)						
	Total.	Resi- dential.	Facto- ries.	Com- mercial.	Public Works.	Public Utilities.	Educa- tional.	All Other.
1937.								
July	321.6	81.0	58.5	29.1	63.1	52.5	15.8	34.
Aug.	281.2	73.4	37.9	29.6	63.1	27.4	17.2	32.
1938.								
Jan.	192.2	36.2	6.6	15.4	50.1	49.0	19.0	16.
Feb.	118.9	40.0	4.9	13.0	25.3	5.7	15.4	15.
Mar.	226.9	79.4	15.7	20.2	49.0	10.1	21.0	31.
Apr.	222.0	74.6	11.5	15.9	57.6	8.4	16.9	33.
May	233.2	83.2	8.6	19.2	61.7	47.4	38.1	31.
June	251.0	85.0	10.7	18.8	74.8	7.7	14.7	37.
July	239.8	88.0	9.7	26.2	65.8	13.4	10.7	26.
Aug.	313.1	99.7	11.3	18.3	88.1	38.0	21.4	38.

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COTTON MOVEMENT (5)

(Thousands of Bales)				
	Month-end Stocks			
	Con-	Wares		
	sumed.	in		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1937.	1601	986	6,880	7.8
Oct.	526	1,419	9,758	11.2
Nov.	485	1,656	11,549	13.1
Dec.	433	1,718	11,867	13.5
1938.				
Jan.	435	1,763	11,772	12.5
Feb.	428	1,815	11,636	13.4
Mar.	511	1,772	10,956	12.7
April	414	1,703	10,486	12.2
May	426	1,586	10,058	11.6
June	443	1,416	9,687	11.1
July	450	1,267	9,064	10.5
Aug.	561	1,053	9,826	10.1
Sept.	534	1,107	13,013	14.0

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COTTON CONSUMPTION BY
FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

(Average daily seasonally adjusted data. In running bales)				
	Boston.	Atlanta.	Richmond.	U. S.
1937.				
Sept.	13,090	7,545	11,777	24,811
Oct.	2,387	6,337	9,574	20,000
Nov.	2,205	5,853	8,897	18,955
Dec.	2,044	5,911	8,552	17,467

Dec.	2,044	5,911	8,552	17,
1938.				
Jan.	1,886	5,087	7,918	16,
Feb.	2,102	5,265	8,270	17,

Feb.	2,102	5,265	8,270	17,637
Mar.	2,324	5,655	8,953	18,932
April	1,765	4,774	7,567	15,106
May	2,180	5,075	7,874	16,129
June	2,281	5,427	9,180	17,888
July	2,540	6,079	10,324	19,943
Aug.	3,225	7,313	11,448	23,986
Sept.	2,578	6,831	10,310	20,719

Includes some districts not separately reported.

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INDEX OF ORDERS FOR MACHINE TOOLS AND FORGING

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Mar.	152.9	302.4	150.5	89.0
Apr.	129.1	403.8	179.7	93.8
May	95.3	290.0	169.0	104.8
June	100.3	274.1	184.1	130.2
July	128.1	244.5	214.6	171.2
Aug.	172.8	257.0	182.2	179.8
Sept.	167.8	301.1	169.4	114.3

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ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(This table may be used to bring 82-year chart up to date)

	Wholesale Commodity Prices (1910=Coml. =100)						Square Roots of Industries	
	Bus. 1914=		Rten Ylds.		Std. Pkts.		High. Low.	
	Actvy.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	108.9	128	1.00	3.58	15.33	14.59		
Aug.	111.2	128	1.00	3.59	15.46	14.76		
Sept.	106.5	128	1.00	3.64	14.83	13.15		
Oct.	98.4	125	1.00	3.67	13.67	11.31		
Nov.	97.3	129	1.00	3.74	12.75	11.53		
Dec.	81.3	119	1.00	3.71	12.45	11.53		
1938.								
Jan.	79.5	118	1.00	3.71	12.63	11.61		
Feb.	78.4	117	1.00	3.73	12.44	11.54		
Mar.	77.4	116	91	3.79	12.37	10.43		
Apr.	74.1	115	88	3.99	11.87	10.60		
May	73.8	114	78	3.94	11.80	10.83		
June	74.9	114	88	3.99	12.65	10.80		
July	79.8	115	88	3.85	12.30	12.38		
Aug.	82.7	114	78	3.79	13.15	12.53		
Sept.	*83.9	114	74	3.82	12.92	11.11		

15
PORTLAND CEMENT (20)

PORTLAND CEMENT (28)			
(Thousands of Barrels)			
	Produc-	Ship-	
1937.	tion.	ments.	Stocks
Jan. . . .	6,816	4,687	24.39
Feb. . . .	5,857	5,163	25.05
March . .	8,443	7,879	25.62
April . . .	10,402	10,272	25.74
May	11,634	11,890	25.49
June	11,163	12,645	24.01
July	11,594	12,567	23.37
Aug. . . .	11,223	12,291	22.94
Sept. . . .	11,223	12,773	21.38
Oct.	11,374	11,190	21.56
Nov.	9,248	8,188	22.63
Dec.	7,047	4,793	24.87

Total	116,478	114,010	
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1938.			
Jan. . . .	4,534	4,390	25.02
Feb. . . .	3,916	4,575	24.36
Mar. . . .	5,879	7,259	22.97
April . . .	7,983	8,678	22.26
May	10,361	9,752	22.87
June	10,535	10,932	22.47
July	10,967	10,163	23.28
Aug. . . .	11,007	11,823	22.47
Sept. . . .	10,562	11,716	21.35
End of month.			

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BUILDING PERMITS (1)

BUILDING PERMITS (11)			
(Thousands of dollars)			
	214		215
1937.	Cities.	N.Y. City.	Cities.
Jan.	55,873	12,423	93.8
Feb.	55,823	30,607	98.5
Mar.	55,247	35,872	121.1
Apr.	90,488	27,111	117.5
May	79,024	19,347	96.3
June	82,812	11,941	94.7
July	74,908	16,427	91.3
Aug.	74,716	16,418	87.5
Sept.	72,280	14,489	86.7
Oct.	60,661	30,052	90.7
Nov.	50,200	19,389	89.5
Dec.	43,925	74,818	118.7

Total	825,067	306,858	1,131,925
1938.			

Jan.	40,794	106,072	146,866
Feb.	47,924	6,086	54,010
Mar.	65,179	11,420	76,599
Apr.	68,645	16,198	84,843
May	63,629	13,977	77,606
June	65,200	22,437	87,637
July	67,837	72,967	140,804
Aug.	73,712	27,312	101,024
Sept.	77,758	24,045	101,803

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ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS (14)			
(Total per week, 1,000s of dollars)			
—As Reported in Engineering News-Record			
	†Oct. 13, 1938.	†Oct. 6, 1938.	†Oct. 1938
Federal	9,159	11,197	1,197
State and munic.	25,582	41,503	15,000
Public	34,741	52,700	17,194
Private	14,345	15,254	17,194
Total	49,086	67,954	34,388
†Four days. ‡Five days.			

18

OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND (Thousands of barrels of 42 U.S. States gallons)			
Supply:	Aug. 1938.	July, 1938.	Aug. 1937.
Dom. prod'n:			
Crude pet.	106,105	102,998	115,115
Nat. gasoline.	4,228	4,127	4,147
±Benzol.	133	114	114
Total prod.	110,524	107,139	119,376
Imports:			
Crude pet.	1,714	2,585	2,203
Ref. products.	2,953	2,263	2,203
Total imp.	4,667	4,798	4,406

Total supply			
all oils	115 191	111 907	

Demand:	110,191	111,907	120,
Dom.—total	102,136	94,140	101,
Exports:			
Crude pet.....	7,003	7,250	
Ref. products.	10,763	10,054	10,
Total exp....	17,766	17,304	17,
Total dem....	119,902	111,444	119,

‡From coal division.

19

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS (1

	Period Ended		
	July 31, 1938.	July 14, 1938.	June 30, 1938.
Idle cars.	111,240	121,606	136,277

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

40 SHORT INTEREST-NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Number of shares end of month)	1938.	1937.	1936.
Jan.	1,228,005	1,314,840	1,103,399
Feb.	1,142,482	1,426,522	1,246,715
Mar.	1,097,858	1,199,064	1,175,351
Apr.	1,384,113	1,012,186	1,132,817
May	1,343,573	1,049,964	1,117,059
June	1,050,164	944,867	1,138,358
July	833,663	1,007,736	996,399
Aug.	729,490	966,935	974,338
Sept.	588,345	967,593	1,011,670
Oct.	1,214,082	1,066,184	
Nov.	1,184,215	1,230,572	
Dec.	1,051,870	1,136,814	

41 BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES ON PARIS

(In francs—average price per day)

Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.
10. 178.93	178.31	178.31	178.46	178.36
11. 178.93	178.31	178.31	178.46	178.36
12. 178.87	178.31	178.90	178.67	
13. 178.80	178.31	178.88	178.36	178.37
14. 178.88	178.31	178.33	178.38	
15. 178.76	178.31	178.89	178.35	178.37

42 GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

1938.	Gold	Silver
Week Ended	Dollar Equiva.	Dollar Equiva.
Oct. 15:	London. 146.10d	London. 34.77 19 1/2
High	146.10d	34.77 19 1/2
Low	145.10d	34.73 19 1/2

43 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit.	Oct. 15, 1938.	Oct. 14, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1938.	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 11, 1938.	Oct. 10, 1938.
8.2397	England (sovereign)...	\$4.76 1/2	\$4.73 1/2	\$4.81 1/2	\$4.78 1/2	\$4.96 1/2	\$4.95 1/2
8.2397	Australia (sovereign)...	3.80 1/2	3.78 1/2	3.84 1/2	3.82 1/2	3.96 1/2	3.96 1/2
8.2397	So. Africa (sovereign)...	4.75 1/2	4.73 1/2	4.81 1/2	4.78 1/2	4.96 1/2	4.95 1/2
0.0634	France (franc)...	0.0266 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0269 1/2	0.0267 1/2	0.0337 1/2	0.0332 1/2
0.0526	Italy (lira)...	0.0262 1/2	0.0260 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0262 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0262 1/2
4.0032	Germany (reichsmark)...	4.008	4.004	4.008 1/2	4.005	4.017 1/2	4.016 1/2
0.0507	Holland (florin)...	0.5445 1/2	0.5429	0.5447	0.5433	0.5530	0.5525 1/2
1.6931	Canada (dollar)...	0.9918	0.9846	0.9934	0.9915	1.0007	1.0003
1.6931	Belgium (belga)...	1.6924 1/2	1.689	1.6934	1.689	1.684 1/2	1.684 1/2
3.2669	Switzerland (franc)...	2.277	2.264	2.284	2.276	2.302	2.300 1/2
0.0220	Greece (drachma)...	0.0087 1/2	0.0087	0.0088 1/2	0.0088	0.0091	0.0090 1/2
4.537	Sweden (krona)...	2.456	2.437 1/2	2.481 1/2	2.463 1/2	2.559	2.554 1/2
4.537	Denmark (krone)...	2.128	2.112 1/2	2.150 1/2	2.135	2.216 1/2	2.212 1/2
4.537	Norway (krone)...	2.396	2.377 1/2	2.421	2.403	2.494	2.489 1/2
1.899	Poland (zloty)...	1.887	1.887	1.887	1.884	1.894	1.892 1/2
0.0315	Czechoslovakia (crown)...	0.0345	0.0344	0.0346	0.0345	0.0350 1/2	0.0350 1/2
0.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar)...	0.0233	0.0232 1/2	0.0234	0.0233	0.0233 1/2	0.0233 1/2
0.0748	Portugal (escudo)...	0.0436	0.0433	0.0440	0.0438	0.0453	0.0453
0.0101	Rumania (leu)...	0.0074	0.0074	0.0074	0.0074	0.0075	0.0075
2.961	Hungary (pengo)...	1.980	1.980	1.980	1.980	1.977	1.977
0.0428	Finland (markka)...	0.0211	0.0209 1/2	0.0213	0.0211 1/2	0.0220	0.0220
6.180	India (rupee)...	3.540	3.530	3.578	3.578	3.749	3.749
1.6479	Hong Kong (silver dol.)...	2.994	2.943	3.020	3.003	3.111	3.105
1.6479	Shanghai (silver dol.)...	1.655	1.585	1.675	1.660	2.955	2.939
1.6479	Manila (silver peso)...	4.980	4.980	4.980	4.980	5.025	5.020
0.613	Straits Settlements (dollar) Singapore...	0.5550	0.5515	0.5600	0.5575	0.5830	0.5825
0.613	Japan (yen)...	2.781	2.762	2.807	2.793	2.892	2.888
1.6479	Colombia (gold peso)...	0.5750	0.5750	0.5750	0.5725	0.5400	0.5400
1.6335	Argentina (paper peso)...	0.2530	0.2500	0.2540	0.2530	0.3010	0.3000
0.625	Free Inland (paper milreis)...	0.0595	0.0585	0.0595	0.0590	0.0605	0.0575
0.625	Chile (gold peso)...	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519
0.625	Peru (sol)...	2.137	2.125	2.125	2.075	2.255	2.252
1.7510	Uruguay (gold peso)...	0.4125	0.4100	0.4125	0.4100	0.5900	0.5850
0.625	Mexico (silver peso)...	0.2075	0.2075	0.2075	0.2025	0.2780	0.2780

1 Demand rate.

44 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

Cable Transfer Rates

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 10.
England: High	\$4.73 1/2	\$4.74 1/2	\$4.73 1/2	\$4.78 1/2	\$4.79 1/2
Low	4.73 1/2	4.73 1/2	4.73 1/2	4.75 1/2	4.75 1/2
France: High	0.0265 1/2	0.0265 1/2	0.0265 1/2	0.0265 1/2	0.0265 1/2
Low	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2
Italy: High	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2
Low	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2	0.0264 1/2
Germany: High	4.008	4.007 1/2	4.007 1/2	4.006	4.006
Low	4.007	4.006 1/2	4.006 1/2	4.004	4.004
Holland: High	0.5445 1/2	0.5445 1/2	0.5445 1/2	0.5432 1/2	0.5432 1/2
Low	0.5442 1/2	0.5442 1/2	0.5442 1/2	0.5429	0.5429
Belgium: High	1.691 1/2	1.691 1/2	1.691 1/2	1.692 1/2	1.692 1/2
Low	1.690 1/2	1.689 1/2	1.689 1/2	1.690 1/2	1.690 1/2
Switzerland: High	2.265	2.265 1/2	2.265 1/2	2.271 1/2	2.271 1/2
Low	2.264 1/2	2.264 1/2	2.264 1/2	2.271 1/2	2.271 1/2
Canada: High	0.9862	0.9862	0.9862	0.9818	0.9818
Low	0.9846	0.9846	0.9846	0.9812	0.9812
Japan: High	2.762	2.762	2.762	2.776	2.776
Low	2.750	2.750	2.750	2.751	2.751

1 Closing rate. 2 Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Ward's Automotive Reports. Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Federal Power Commission. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Abertshaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Company. (32) Copper Institute. (33) New England Council. *Subject to revision. †Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.
90 Stocks	53.7	52.2	53.3	53.8	52.7	53.0
72 Industrials	179.3	174.8	178.3	179.5	174.9	175.8
4 Steels	35.4	34.4	35.1	35.2	34.6	34.8
4 Motors	81.2	79.4	81.2	80.0	79.2	79.7
4 Motor Accessories	43.2	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.2	42.7
4 Aviation	30.1	29.2	29.6	29.1	29.3	29.5
3 Building	61.2	59.6	61.0	61.4	60.2	60.6
4 Chemicals	144.9	142.4	144.0	145.2	144.0	144.9
4 Nonferrous Metals	66.1	64.3	65.9	66.7	65.4	65.9
4 Foods	35.5	35.0	35.5	35.4	35.1	35.2
4 Tobacco	75.9	75.4	75.7	75.7	75.2	75.7
3 Sugars	26.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	25.8	26.2
2 Electrical Equipments	69.2	67.0	69.2	69.5	67.9	68.6
3 Farm Equipments	57.9	55.2	57.3	57.6	56.6	56.9
4 Office Equipments	31.3	30.1	30.7	31.0	30.4	30.4
4 Railroad Equipments	27.8	27.0	27.4	28.0	27.2	27.2
4 Amusement	24.6	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.0	24.0
5 Merchandise	46.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	45.6	45.7
3 Rubber and Tires	56.0	54.0	56.0	56.0	54.9	55.5
2 Liquor	26.7	25.7	26.7	26.7	25.7	26.7
4 Standard Oils	27.4	26.4	27.2	27.2	26.4	27.2
4 Independent Oils	52.1	50.8	51.6	52.2	51.4	51.6
5 Oils	75.2	73.8	75.2	75.2	74.0	75.2
10 Rails	34.2	32.9	33.8	34.2	32.9	33.8
8 Utilities	20.2	19.4	19.8	20.6	19.9	20.4

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

Week Ended	25 Rails	25 Industrials	50 Stocks
1938.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Aug. 27.	23.09	182.79	102.86
Sept. 3.	21.51	179.46	100.48
Sept. 10.	21.53	179.69	100.61
Sept. 17.	20.82	179.18	99.41
Sept. 24.	20.19	184.08	97.67
Oct. 1.	21.07	172.32	97.67
Oct. 8.	21.07	172.32	97.67
Oct. 15.	24.22	192.16	104.76

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

Oct.	High.	Low.	Last.	Oct.	High.	Low.	Last.
10.	23.71	23.22	23.28	18.	186.73	187.89	104.97
11.	23.57	23.02	23.19	19.	188.99	188.23	104.76
12.	Holiday			20.	188.23	106.28	105.71
13.	24.22	23.50	23.99	21.	192.16	108.19	105.95
14.	24.15	23.57	23.71	22.	191.95	108.05	106.39
15.	23.80	23.53	23.58	23.	191.70	107.75	106.76

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

Week Ended	30 Industrials	20 Railroads	15 Utilities	65 Stocks
1938.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Aug. 20.	142.87	136.64	142.48	102.86
Aug. 27.	143.42	137.97	138.29	102.86
Sept. 3.	141.95	130.39	131.82	102.86
Sept. 10.	140.20	130.34	133.02	102.86
Sept. 17.	143.29	127.85	143.13	102.86
Sept. 24.	150.48	142.64	149.75	102.86
Oct. 1.	153.19	148.21	151.96	102.86

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

Oct.	High.	Low.	Last.	Oct.	High.	Low.	Last.
10.	150.57	148.70	149.55	18.	30.46	30.53	21.94
11.	150.40	148.21	149.41	19.	30.23	30.44	22.07
12.	Holiday			20.	21.05	21.45	21.80
13.	152.93	150.05	152.46	21.	31.74	30.83	31.50
14.	153.19	150.96	151.45	22.	31.63	30.95	31.13
15.	152.56	151.16	151.96	23.	31.15	30.80	30.86

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

WEEKLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES

Week Ended	RAILROADS	IND. AND MISC.	TOTAL
1938.	Total. Av. Daily.	Total. Av. Daily.	Total. Av. Daily.
Aug. 20.	318,200	58,926	3,003,730
Aug. 27.	351,850	65,157	4,354,820
Sept. 3.	278,860	51,641	3,481,520
Sept. 10.	190,680	43,332	2,804,750
Sept. 17.	630,130	116,691	7,049,350
Sept. 24.	364,920	67,578	4,669,980
Oct. 1.	564,610	104,557	7,078,060
Oct. 8.	958,670	177,531	8,715,800
Oct. 15.	523,630	119,007	8,457,560

DAILY TOTALS

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS.	(Thousands)			(Thousands)		
	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S.						
Treasury	\$11,020,211	\$10,967,213	\$9,126,889	\$4,602,928	\$4,573,924	\$3,494,271
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,669	9,138	9,646	1,316	1,328	1,657
Other cash	363,211	367,418	293,765	109,269	107,494	77,049
Total reserves	\$11,393,091	\$11,343,769	\$9,430,300	\$4,713,513	\$4,682,746	\$3,572,977
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	6,106	3,897	13,268	3,750	1,562	6,906
Other bills discounted	3,193	3,448	10,183	788	1,143	7,730
Total bills discounted	\$9,299	\$7,345	\$23,451	\$4,538	\$2,725	\$14,636
Bills bought in open market	541	541	2,830	212	212	1,016
Industrial advances	15,507	15,455	19,622	3,637	3,648	4,704
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds	787,327	787,327	738,073	250,391	250,391	211,831
Treasury notes	1,664,565	1,664,565	1,157,713	370,360	370,360	332,269
Treasury bills	612,123	612,123	630,404	194,671	194,671	180,929
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,526,190	\$815,422	\$815,422	\$725,029
Total bills and securities	\$2,569,362	\$2,587,356	\$2,572,093	\$823,809	\$822,007	\$745,385
Due from foreign banks	22,532	22,532	27,589	5,008	2,225	8,171
Uncollected items	617,394	632,117	657,615	135,445	177,953	147,113
Bank premises	44,305	44,304	45,456	9,824	9,824	10,005
All other assets	48,849	47,853	40,949	15,198	14,877	12,065
Total assets	\$14,715,713	\$14,679,148	\$12,774,300	\$5,702,865	\$5,709,700	\$4,495,772
LIABILITIES.						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,281,103	\$4,262,860	\$4,291,519	\$969,200	\$965,440	\$959,251
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account	8,400,218	8,320,636	6,918,902	4,161,874	4,118,315	3,039,971
United States Treasurer—general account	703,407	707,086	83,231	168,215	174,314	15,775
Foreign bank	199,462	195,056	283,014	71,879	70,748	104,848
Other deposits	176,287	150,924	174,745	79,718	89,161	113,638
Total deposits	\$9,479,374	\$9,436,702	\$7,459,892	\$4,481,286	\$4,452,532	\$3,273,732
Deferred availability items	601,872	626,685	672,094	130,266	169,724	141,362
Capital paid in	133,954	133,955	132,656	50,902	50,908	51,084
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	145,854	51,943	51,943	51,474
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,683	27,682	27,490	7,744	7,744	7,744
Reserve for contingencies	32,741	32,741	35,803	8,210	8,210	9,117
All other liabilities	11,447	10,754	8,996	3,514	3,193	2,008
Total liabilities	\$14,715,713	\$14,679,148	\$12,774,300	\$5,702,865	\$5,709,700	\$4,495,772
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.8%	82.8%	80.2%	86.5%	86.4%	84.4%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$157	\$157	\$1,511	\$56	\$56	\$657
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,696	13,599	14,654	3,612	3,614	4,987

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

LOANS—	All Reporting			Chicago			N. Y. City		
	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.
Business*	3,924	3,896	4,871	339	339	492	1,464	1,446	1,946
Open market	345	351	478	20	20	30	142	146	183
Stock Market:									
Brokers	653	631	1,161	32	30	47	513	497	968
Other	580	578	673	68	67	79	198	197	245
Total	1,233	1,209	1,834	100	97	126	711	694	1,213
Real estate	1,161	1,161	1,167	11	11	14	119	119	135
Banks	107	120	94			1	86	96	66
Other	1,502	1,503	1,550	51	49	60	413	415	426
Total loans	8,272	8,240	9,994	521	516	712	2,925	2,916	3,669
INVESTMENTS—									
Govt. bonds	8,053	8,055	7,917	929	918	904	2,891	2,910	2,806
Govt. guaranteed	1,678	1,679	1,133	127	127	100	800	806	391
Other securities	3,292	3,215	2,955	323	320	254	1,183	1,124	985
Total invest.	13,023	12,949	12,005	1,379	1,365	1,258	4,874	4,840	4,182
TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	21,295	21,189	21,999	1,900	1,881	1,970	7,799	7,756	8,151
Res. with F. R. Bk.	6,870	6,797	5,339	852	858	575	3,651	3,590	2,551
Cash in vault	429	410	347	34	34	28	61	61	64
Bals. with domes. bks.	2,411	2,379	1,828	208	211	134	79	71	67
Other assets—net				52	51	61	455	453	460
Demand deposits, ad-justed	15,604	15,396	14,801	1,578	1,581	1,459	6,597	6,466	5,948
Time deposits	5,163	5,175	5,270	463	463	453	622	626	720
Government deposits	570	578	595	62	62	58	148	157	325
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	6,041	6,006	5,145	663	651	529	2,478	2,492	1,944
Foreign banks	469	468	541	10	9	6	411	414	500
Borrowings				4		17	16	306	293
Other liabilities				17	16	18	306	293	377
Capital account				253	253	245	1,483	1,481	1,478

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

Federal Reserve District.	(Thousands)			Week Ended		
	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.
1—Boston	17	\$353,298	\$489,679	\$570,972		
2—New York	15	3,218,721	4,072,408	4,740,174		
3—Philadelphia	18	306,606	462,476	663,134		
4—Cleveland	25	392,916	575,469	676,078		
5—Richmond	24	275,777	330,328	361,661		
6—Atlanta	26	202,479	261,111	284,039		
7—Chicago	41	910,382	1,190,998	1,367,005		
8—St. Louis	16	205,528	243,232	304,117		
9—Minneapolis	17	144,979	162,211	187,536		
10—Kansas City	28	219,862	273,917	339,363		
11—Dallas	18	149,868	192,996	177,915		
12—San Francisco	29	473,893	622,985	822,788		
Total	274	\$6,854,309	\$8,841,810	\$7,089,932		
New York City	1	2,986,164	3,721,633	4,377,065		
Total outside New York City	273	\$3,868,145	\$5,120,177	\$2,712,867		

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

1938.	Time Loans		Prime Com. Paper		Bankers' Acceptances	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 6...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Aug. 13...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Aug. 20...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Aug. 27...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sept. 3...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sept. 10...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sept. 17...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sept. 24...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oct. 1...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oct. 8...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oct. 15...	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

*New York Stock Exchange. *Asked rate. †Average of renewal rate.

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business Oct. 12, 1938

District.	Total		Total U. S.		F. R. Notes Due Members	
	Reserve.	Discounted.	Govt. Secur.	In Circulation.	Res. Account.	
Boston	\$735,518	\$192	\$192,971	\$370,523	\$434,959	
New York	4,713,513	4,538	815,422	969,200	4,161,874	
Philadelphia	544,356	1,096	222,761	307,262	385,319	
Cleveland	740,178	624	257,820	412,835	459,808	
Richmond	390,567	336	120,321	206,798	231,382	
Atlanta	266,394	593	104,522	146,078	170,268	
Chicago	2,071,865	319	276,389	964,272	1,256,129	
St. Louis	358,737	225	106,791	179,168	224,112	
Minneapolis	263,434	200	56,815	134,506	121,030	
Kansas City	329,128	371	113,248	166,377	234,179	
Dallas	217,393	332	94,258	79,746	178,386	
San Francisco	762,008	473	202,697	344,338	542,772	

Reichsbank

(Thousands of Reichsmarks)

	*Oct. 15, 1938.	*Oct. 8, 1938.	*Oct. 1, 1938.	†Sept. 23, 1938.	†Oct. 15, 1937.
Gold coin and bullion	70,773	70,773	70,773	70,773	69,998
Reserve in foreign currencies	5,853	5,851	6,028	5,730	6,071
Bills of exchange and checks	6,986,443	7,337,352	8,172,719	6,546,914	5,002,543
Advances	19,508	19,630	48,406	23,706	32,539
Investments	549,910	549,963	549,865	549,607	104,674
Other assets			1,354,969	1,349,200	1,101,640
Notes in circulation	7,203,000	7,540,000	8,023,462	6,746,449	4,876,641
Other maturing obligations	901,090	887,025	1,230,985	949,466	674,894
Other liabilities			357,690	343,855	296,252
Bank rate	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

†Not reported in cable. *Cable report, subject to revision. †As reported in the official Reichsbank statement.

GOLD RESERVE OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENT

(In Millions of Dollars of 15 5-21 Grains Nine-Tenths Fine)

	U.S.A.	France	Eng.	Switzer.	Bel.	Nether.	Ger.	Italy	Japan	Other	Total
1937.	12,567	2,424	2,689	615	607	862	208	28	188	3,404	23,592
1938.											
Jan.	12,756	2,564	2,689	687	599	857	210	29	186	3,359	24,036
Feb.	12,776	2,428	2,689	699	593	877	210	29	188	3,364	23,944
Mar.	12,785	2,428	2,689	698	531	998	210	29	186	3,364	23,928
Apr.	12,869	2,428	2,689	697	529	1,007	210	29	189	3,118	23,765
May	12,919	2,428	2,690	686	456	1,008	210	29	187	3,134	23,747
June	12,963	2,428	2,690	679	481	1,008	210	29	187	3,140	23,815
July	13,017	2,428	2,690	674	501	1,008	210	29	189	3,057	23,803
Aug.	13,136	2,428	2,690	686	517	1,008	210	29	190		

BANK OF ENGLAND

(Thousands of £)

	Oct. 12, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 13, 1937.
Circulation	496,382	505,784	489,859
Bullion	327,779	327,759	328,145
Public dep.	28,267	12,055	26,060
Private dep.	131,438	146,844	129,331
Govt. secur.	114,531	121,871	105,088
Other sec.	31,407	31,682	29,685
Ratio	19.6%	13.8%	24.6%
Bank rate.	2%	2%	2%

INDUST. AND MISC. STOCKS	
Am Cyanamid cv pf.....	11 1/2
American Hardware.....	30
American Maise.....	16
American Mfg pf.....	82
Argo.....	40 1/2
Andian National.....	40 1/2
Art Metal Construction.....	21
Belmont Radio.....	5
Columbia Baking.....	3
Columbia Bk 7% cum pf.....	13 1/2
Crown Pub.....	3
Crowell Publishing.....	28 1/2
Dentists Supply.....	36
Diamond Shoe pf.....	101
Dodge Bros.....	106 1/2
Dixon (J) Crucible.....	30 1/2
Douglas Shoe cv pf.....	3 1/2
Draper Corp.....	87 1/2
East Sugar.....	7 1/2
East Sun Assoc pf.....	18 1/2
Evans Wallower Lead pf.....	3
Evans Wallower Zinc.....	3
Fashion Park Assoc.....	3
Fashion Park.....	12
Fishman (M H) Stores.....	7
Follenbros Bros pf.....	7 1/2
Foundation Co.....	40
Gardner Pkg.....	4
Good Humor.....	4 1/2
Graton & Knight.....	6
Graton & Knight 7% pf.....	60 1/2
Great Northern Paper.....	34 1/2
Harvard Assoc Pub.....	8 1/2
King Seelye.....	8 1/2
Kroehring Co (new).....	7
Kreese (S H) pf.....	12
Lafayette Portland Cement.....	16 1/2
Line Material com (new).....	14
Macfadden Pub.....	2 1/2
Macfadden Pub pf.....	27
Mack & Co.....	21 1/2
Merck Co.....	113
Mock Judson & Voehring cv pf.....	95
National Casket.....	32 1/2
National Cation.....	108 1/2
Norwich Pharmaceutical.....	35 1/2
Nunn-Bush Shoe common*.....	12 1/2
Petrol Ht & Pr.....	1
Philadelphia Dry Goods.....	3
Reeves (D) pf.....	86
Savannah Arms.....	2 1/2
Sevensinn Sugar.....	32
Shawmut Mfg.....	32
Securities Corp Gen'l pf. OW.....	1
Singer Manufacturing.....	234
Skenandoss Rayon.....	5 1/2
Standard Industrial.....	17 1/2
Sylvan Industrial.....	17 1/2
Taylor Wharton Ir & Stl. 7%.....	130
Time, Inc.....	130
Trico Products.....	31 1/2
United Brited.....	14
United Cigar Sts pf (old) 14.....	1
United Cigar-Whelan pf.....	24 1/2
Warren (Northam) cv pf.....	4 1/2
Ward Dairy.....	16 1/2
West Dairies cum pf.....	16 1/2
West Michigan Steel.....	7 1/2
W Va Pulp & Paper.....	12 1/2
W Va Pulp & Paper pf.....	82 1/2
Wickliffe Specialties.....	10
Willcox & Gibbs.....	10
York Ice Machinery.....	5 1/2
York Ice Machinery pf.....	52

* Ex dividend.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations of Oct. 15 for Issues Not Traded In

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	9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For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, Oct. 15

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	9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Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).
Partly extra.
Plus or payable in stock.
Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of

—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions. Liquidation. m—Adjusted. n—Partly cumulative. o—Special. 1936 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.

earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1937 and 1938 or earlier. Light face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1936.

For Calendar Week Ended—

[illegible]

Saturday, Oct. 15

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1938	High	Low	High	Low	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542
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Saturday, Oct. 15

[illegible]

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 15

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1938.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Range 1938.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Range 1938.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
High. Low.	In 1000s.				Chge.	High. Low.	In 1000s.				Chge.	High. Low.	In 1000s.				Chge.
32 24 1/2 Rhine West 6s 53	7	31	31	31	+1	11 1/2 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	7	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1	53 1/2 Uruguay 6s 64	3	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+4 1/2
32 1/2 Rhine West 6s 55	7	31	31	31	+1 1/2	26 1/2 Sao Paulo St 6s 70	7	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2	53 3/4 Uruguay 3 1/2s 4s 4 1/2s 70	33	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	-1 1/2
12 1/2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7	8	8	8	+1 1/2	35 1/2 Sao Paulo St 6s 72	7	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2	50 3/4 Uruguay 4 1/2s 4 1/2s 78	11	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+3 1/2
10 1/2 Rio de Jan 8s 53	30	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2	104 1/2 Sao Paulo St 6s 75	7	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2						
13 1/2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2	60 41 TAIW EL P 5 1/2s 71	34	51 1/2	50	50	-1 1/2	100 18 VIENNA CITY 6s 52	2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
10 1/2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2	60 42 Tokyo City 5 1/2s 81	34	51 1/2	51	51	-1 1/2	24 1/2 WURTEMBERG EL 7s 56	4	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	+1 1/2
10 1/2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2	30 37 Tokyo City 5s 52	6	43 1/2	42	42	-2	65 43 YOKOHAMA 6s 61	28	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	-1 1/2
73 1/2 Rome 6 1/2s 52	24	70	69 1/2	66	-3	63 40 Tokyo El L 6s 53	88	50 1/2	50 1/2	53	-2 1/2						
38 1/2 Roumania Inst 7s 59	7	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	-2 1/2	80 20 Tyrol Hy El P 7 1/2s 55	4	25	25	25	-1 1/2						
						42 1/2 URGUAY 6s 60	2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2						
						42 27 Un St Wk 6 1/2s 51 A	4	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2						
						42 27 Un St Wk 6 1/2s 47 A	4	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2						
						54 38 1/2 Uruguay 6s 60	3	48 1/2	48	48 1/2	+2 1/2						

xin Ex interest. Certificates. *Selling flat on account of default. †Selling flat for reasons other than default. ‡Matured bonds. Negotiability impaired pending investigation. §In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 15

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1938.	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Range 1938.	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Range 1938.	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
High. Low.	In Dollars.				Chge.	High. Low.	In Dollars.				Chge.	High. Low.	In Dollars.				Chge.
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	77 48 1/2 Fisk Rub pf (6)	77	74 1/2	77	77	+2 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	69 1/2 Fia P & L 7 pf (3.06)	69 1/2	62 1/2	67	67	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can A (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can B (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can C (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can D (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can E (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can F (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can G (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can H (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can I (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can J (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can K (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can L (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can M (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can N (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can O (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can P (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can Q (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can R (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can S (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can T (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can U (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can V (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can W (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can X (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can Y (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can Z (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AA (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AB (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AC (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AD (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AE (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AF (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AG (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AH (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AI (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AJ (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AK (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AL (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AM (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AN (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AO (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AP (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AQ (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AR (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25	25	25	25	25	+1/2	23 1/2 Ford M Can AS (1)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2
34 17 1/2 ACME W vtr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2	25											

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938. High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net
97 83 1/2 Heller (W) & Co 4s 46.....	1	92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2	
103 1/2 96 Houston Gulf Gas 4s 43.....	3	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/4
104 1/2 97 1/2 Houston Gulf Gas 4s 43.....	42	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2 103 Houston Lig & P 3 1/2 66.....	22	106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2	+ 1 1/2
68 43 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A.....	7	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2	
67 1/2 43 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 B.....	2	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2	
110 106 111 NOR UT 5s 57.....	2	107 106 106 1/2	- 1/4
94 76 111 Pow & L 5s 56 C.....	101	93 1/2 91 93 + 1 1/2	
86 1/2 68 111 Pow & L 5s 56 D.....	35	83 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2	
101 1/2 85 111 Pow & L 5s 56 E.....	39	100 99 1/2 99 1/2	+ 1 1/2
98 1/2 79 111 Pow & L 5s 56 F.....	42	97 95 1/2 97 + 1 1/2	
107 1/2 104 111 Ind & Mich 5s 57.....	2	105 105 105 1/2	+ 1 1/2
111 1/2 109 111 Ind & Mich 5s 57.....	1	109 109 109 1/2	+ 1 1/2
95 1/2 79 Ind El 6s 57.....	10	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2	+ 1 1/2
98 1/2 84 Ind El 6s 57.....	7	98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2	+ 1 1/2
86 64 Ind El 5s 51 C.....	23	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2	+ 1 1/2
88 1/2 75 Ind Hyd El 5s 58.....	7	88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
63 1/2 45 111 Ind Svc 5s 50.....	11	57 55 1/2 57 + 1 1/2	
61 1/2 43 Ind Svc 5s 50.....	2	56 56 56 1/2	+ 1 1/2
65 1/2 46 111 Ind Svc 5s 50.....	5	56 56 56 1/2	+ 1 1/2
60 1/2 45 111 Ind Svc 5s 50.....	5	55 55 55 1/2	+ 1 1/2
109 1/2 107 111 Int Salt 5s 51.....	1	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1 1/2
39 18 111 Inters Pow 5s 52.....	19	38 38 38 1/2	+ 1 1/2
60 35 111 Inters Pow 5s 52.....	139	60 58 58 1/2	+ 1 1/2
83 64 111 Inters P Svc 5s 56 D.....	4	82 82 82 1/2	+ 1 1/2
79 1/2 57 111 Inters P Svc 5s 56 E.....	52	79 78 79 1/2	+ 2 1/2
101 90 111 In-Neh L & P 5s 57.....	50	101 101 101 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 91 111 In-Neh L & P 5s 57.....	14	100 99 100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105 98 111 In Pub Svc 5s 57.....	17	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
53 36 111 In Su Pw 6s 53 A.....	7	46 44 1/2 44 1/2	+ 1 1/2
50 32 JACKSON P 5s 42 st.....	75	45 42 1/2 44 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105 105 105 Jer C P & L 4s 41 C.....	19	105 104 104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106 100 Jer C P & L 4s 41 B.....	31	104 103 103 1/2	+ 1 1/2
103 1/2 97 KAN EL POW 3 1/2 66.....	8	103 102 103 1/2	+ 1
119 112 KAN G & E 6s 2022 A.....	1	119 119 119 1/2	+ 1
102 1/2 95 KAN POW 5s 47 A.....	6	102 101 102 1/2	+ 1
108 1/2 84 Ky Util 5s 55 F.....	6	100 100 100 1/2	+ 1
80 1/2 78 Ky Util 5s 55 F.....	9	80 80 80 1/2	+ 1
84 1/2 65 Ky Util 5s 55 F.....	11	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2	+ 1
85 1/2 65 Ky Util 5s 55 F.....	12	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2	+ 1
100 1/2 93 L SUP D P 3 1/2 66 A.....	28	100 99 100 1/2	+ 1
106 84 Lex Util 5s 52.....	10	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
105 101 Lib McN & L 5s 42.....	15	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
100 76 Long Ist Lt 6s 45.....	8	85 85 85 1/2	+ 5
106 100 Long P & L 5s 57.....	74	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
104 97 MARION R P 4 1/2 52.....	3	103 103 103 1/2	+ 1
100 67 111 Memphis P & L 5s 48.....	46	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	+ 1
83 70 Mengel Co 4s 47.....	8	83 82 83 1/2	+ 1
109 100 Metro E 4s 71.....	23	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
109 101 Metro Ed 4s 69 G.....	1	109 109 109 1/2	+ 1
95 75 111 Midland States Pet 6 1/2 45 A.....	1	87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2	+ 1
99 1/2 86 111 Milwaukee Gas Light 4 1/2 67.....	27	96 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/2	+ 1
97 1/2 83 111 Minn Power & Light 4 1/2 78.....	43	98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2	+ 1
103 1/2 87 111 Minn Power & Light 5s 53.....	34	102 102 102 1/2	+ 1
89 70 111 Miss Power & Light Co 5s 57.....	41	86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2	+ 1
83 61 111 Miss Power 5s 55.....	27	83 79 83 1/2	+ 3
110 107 111 Miss River Power 5s 51.....	10	109 108 108 1/2	+ 1 1/2
74 54 Montana Dakota Power 5 1/2 60.....	27	70 70 70 1/2	+ 1
100 86 111 Munson S S 6 1/2 37 ct.....	3	99 99 99 1/2	+ 1
5 1/2 111 Munson S S 6 1/2 37 ct.....	3	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	+ 1
95 81 1/2 NASSAU & SUFFOLK 5s 45.....	15	83 82 82 1/2	+ 1
96 62 111 Nat Power & Light 6s 2026 A.....	19	96 95 96 1/2	+ 2
87 58 111 Nat Power & Light 5s 2030 B.....	4	87 85 87 1/2	+ 1
44 1/2 37 Nat Public Service 5s 78 ct.....	3	37 37 37 1/2	+ 1
120 111 Neb Power 6s 2022 A.....	4	116 115 116 1/2	+ 1
110 108 Neb Power 4 1/2 81.....	1	109 109 109 1/2	+ 1
96 1/2 80 Nevada Cal E 5s 56.....	9	93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2	+ 1
85 1/2 69 Nevada Cal E 5s 56.....	14	82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2	+ 1
60 39 111 New England Gas & E 5s 50.....	80	58 58 58 1/2	+ 3
59 1/2 40 New England Gas & E 5s 48.....	13	58 54 58 1/2	+ 2 1/2
61 1/2 40 New England Gas & E 5s 48.....	84	61 57 60 1/2	+ 3 1/2
91 1/2 74 New England Power 5 1/2 54.....	27	87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2	+ 1
89 1/2 70 New England Power 5s 48.....	39	86 85 85 1/2	+ 1
106 102 New England Power Co 3 1/2 61.....	8	106 105 106 1/2	+ 1 1/2
86 1/2 63 111 New Orleans Public Svc 6s 49 A.....	23	85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2	+ 1
96 86 111 New Orleans Public Svc 6s 42 st.....	13	96 96 96 1/2	+ 1
105 103 111 N Y & Westchester Lt 4s 2004.....	77	105 105 105 1/2	+ 1
108 105 111 N Y Power & Light 4 1/2 67.....	77	107 106 107 1/2	+ 1
99 1/2 88 N Y State E & G 4 1/2 58.....	106	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	+ 1
92 1/2 70 North Am L & P 5 1/2 55.....	11	92 1/2 91 92 1/2	+ 2 1/2
54 30 Nor Com Ut 5 1/2 48 A.....	31	49 1/2 47 1/2 49 1/2	+ 1
109 103 111 Nor Ind Gas & El 6s 52.....	2	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
105 93 111 Nor Ind Public Svc 5s 59.....	50	105 104 104 1/2	+ 1
105 1/2 93 111 Nor Ind Public Svc 5s 56 C.....	6	105 105 105 1/2	+ 1
102 1/2 86 111 Nor Ind Public Svc 4 1/2 70 E.....	45	102 101 102 1/2	+ 1
105 1/2 82 111 Northwest El 6s 43 st.....	1	105 105 105 1/2	+ 1
95 1/2 80 111 Northwest Pub Svc 5s 57.....	8	95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2	+ 1
107 103 111 OGDEN GAS 5s 45.....	5	106 106 106 1/2	+ 1
107 102 111 Ohio Power 5s 52 B.....	6	103 102 102 1/2	+ 1
106 1/2 102 111 Ohio Power 4 1/2 56 D.....	12	102 102 102 1/2	+ 1
106 1/2 82 Okla Natural Gas 5s 46.....	115	106 106 106 1/2	+ 1
105 1/2 96 Okla Natural Gas 4 1/2 51 A.....	22	104 103 104 1/2	+ 1
86 1/2 69 Okla P & Water Svc 4s 48.....	16	86 1/2 84 86 1/2	+ 3 1/2
103 1/2 100 PAC COAST P 5s 40.....	4	103 103 103 1/2	+ 1
116 114 111 Pac G & E 6s 41 B.....	7	115 114 114 1/2	+ 1
94 79 Pac Inv 5s 48 A.....	5	90 90 90 1/2	+ 1 1/2
115 113 111 Pac L & P 5s 42.....	14	114 113 114 1/2	+ 1
79 1/2 55 Pac P & L 5s 53.....	38	79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2	+ 1
90 1/2 74 Pac Cen P & L 4 1/2 77.....	64	87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2	+ 1
98 78 Pac Cen P & L 5s 79.....	13	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2	+ 1
94 1/2 76 Pac El 7 1/2 71.....	43	92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2	+ 1 1/2
99 1/2 82 Pac Oh Ed 6s 50.....	28	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	+ 1 1/2
96 75 Pac Oh Ed 5 1/2 59.....	20	92 90 92 1/2	+ 2
107 1/2 99 Pac Pub S 6s 47 C.....	11	106 105 106 1/2	+ 1
105 1/2 93 Pac Pub S 5s 54 D.....	1	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
109 108 111 Pac Wat & P 5s 40.....	10	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
109 108 111 Pac Wat & P 4 1/2 68 B.....	30	108 107 107 1/2	+ 1
94 1/2 75 Pac Gas L & C 4s 81 D.....	118	93 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2	+ 1
96 1/2 82 Pac Gas L & C 4s 81 D.....	16	96 94 96 1/2	+ 1 1/2
113 111 111 Phila El P 5 1/2 72.....	67	112 112 112 1/2	+ 1
79 63 Phila Rap Tr 5s 62.....	7	70 70 70 1/2	+ 2
108 104 111 Pitts Coal Co 6s 49.....	3	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
100 86 Pitts Steel 6s 48.....	8	95 94 94 1/2	+ 1 1/2
69 1/2 43 Portland G & C 5s 40.....	20	64 63 64 1/2	+ 1
108 102 111 Potomac Ed 4 1/2 61 F.....	9	107 107 107 1/2	+ 1
109 107 111 Potomac Ed 4 1/2 61 F.....	1	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
65 23 Potomac Sug 7s 47 st.....	28	37 37 37 1/2	+ 4
105 101 Pub S N III 4 1/2 78 D.....	3	102 102 102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
104 1/2 101 Pub S N III 4 1/2 80 E.....	2	102 102 102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105 101 Pub S N III 4 1/2 81 F.....	20	102 102 102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106 103 111 Pub S N III 4 1/2 80 I.....	4	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
145 130 Pub Sv N J 6s 47.....	22	142 140 141 1/2	+ 1
105 1/2 100 Pub Sv N J 6s 48 A.....	35	105 105 105 1/2	+ 1
82 60 111 Pub Sd P & L 5s 49.....	4	80 80 80 1/2	+ 1
78 59 Pub Sd P & L 5s 50 C.....	57	78 78 78 1/2	+ 1 1/2
77 53 Pub Sd P & L 4 1/2 50 D.....	87	77 74 77 1/2	+ 1 1/2
93 1/2 69 QUEENSBURG 5 1/2 52.....	12	79 75 79 + 1 1/2	
110 1/2 107 SAFE HAR W 4 1/2 79.....	15	108 107 108 1/2	+ 1
15 8 1/2 St L Gas & C 6s 47.....	12	15 15 15 1/2	+ 1
103 96 Scripps 5 1/2 42 6s 2022 A.....	15	102 101 101 1/2	+ 1
62 1/2 35 Scripps 5 1/2 42 6s 2022 A.....	20	62 1/2 59 62 1/2	+ 3 1/2
107 106 111 Serval Inc 5s 48.....	34	107 107 107 1/2	+ 1
105 100 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 67 A.....	28	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
105 100 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 68 B.....	4	104 104 104 1/2	+ 1
105 99 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 70 D.....	18	104 103 104 1/2	+ 1
70 53 111 Sher-Wyo 6s 47.....	5	70 62 70 1/2	+ 7 1/2
97 1/2 71 111 S E P & L 6s 2025 A.....	99	96 1/2 94 96 1/2	+ 2 1/2
84 70 South Car Pow 5s 57.....	13	80 81 82 1/2	+ 3
107 101 111 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B.....	13	106 106 106 1/2	+ 1
108 102 111 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B.....	69	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
108 102 111 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B.....	20	107 106 107 1/2	+ 1 1/2
111 106 111 So Cal Ed 4s 60.....	24	110 109 110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108 103 111 So Cal G Cal 4 1/2 68.....	1	108 108 108 1/2	+ 1
56 1/2 35 111 So Ind Ry 4s 51.....	11	53 50 53 1/2	+ 3
100 1/2 85 So West A Tel 5s 61 A.....	6	100 100 100 1/2	+ 1
102 1/2 83 So West L & P 5s 57 A.....	12	103 101 103 1/2	+ 1
103 1/2 83 So West L & P 5s 57 A.....	15	103 101 103 1/2	+ 1
61 1/2 38 Stand G & E 6s 48 st.....	120	61 1/2 56 61 1/2	+ 6 1/2
61 1/2 38 Stand G & E 6s 48 st.....	80	61 1/2 56 61 1/2	+ 6 1/2
62 1/2 37 Stand G & E 6s 57.....	124	62 1/2 57 62 1/2	+ 6 1/2
62 1/2 37 Stand G & E 6s 57.....	2	62 1/2 58 62 1/2	+ 6 1/2
61 1/2 36 Stand G & E 6s 57.....	71	62 1/2 58 62 1/2	+ 6 1/2
61 1/2 36 Stand G & E 6s 57.....	20	61 1/2 57 61 1/2	+ 6 1/2
107 103 111 Superpow III 4 1/2 70.....	21	107 106 107 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106 100 111 Superpow III 4 1/2 68.....	37	106 105 106 1/2	+ 1 1/2
94 1/2 85 TENN EL P 5s 56.....	132	94 1/2 90 94 1/2	+ 3
100 1/2 82 Tex El S 5s 60.....	75	95 93 94 1/2	+ 1 1/2
101 1/2 80 Tex P & L 6s 2022 A.....	6	98 98 98 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Longer-Term Outlook Brighter Than at Any Other Time During Last Decade

Continued from Page 525

and business and security markets entered a long period of expansion which did not end until 1929; the next phase was the liquidation of the New Era, seriously complicated by a radical change in political conditions both here and in Europe. As that period of liquidation was drawing to a close and as the natural forces of recovery were about to begin to operate, further unfavorable political developments occurred and the natural force of recovery was broken and distorted. The last six years form a separate phase in which economic forces have been restrained by political, but in which economic potentialities have nevertheless been built up which should at some future time have a profound effect upon business and political conditions throughout the world. If present tendencies continue we shall probably enter an entirely new period with conditions much less trying.

Recent Developments Encouraging

Apart from the possibility that we are entering a new world economic period there are a number of moderately encouraging features in our immediate situation. Developments over the past five months are suggestive of the end of a period of cyclical downswing in American business.

(1) Prices of important raw materials have improved substantially since last May.

(2) Bond prices have followed a general upward trend for a period of about six months.

(3) Inventories of manufacturers and distributors have declined rather substantially and on the whole appear to be at reasonably satisfactory levels.

(4) Common stocks, after recovering sharply from their second quarter lows, held their ground well during the European crisis.

These developments are such as might be expected in a period of major reversal in the trend of business. We believe we are justified in assuming that the business downswing of 1937-38 has ended, but it does not necessarily follow from the above that we are now in the first stage of a cyclical upswing in business and the security markets. In the past there has been an interval between the ending of the business downswing and the beginning of the next upswing. It is possible that after the present recovery has run a little further it will be followed by a relapse and that the real recovery will set in only after a considerable interval. The importance of heavier government expenditures in the recent business expansion, the danger of some further labor disturbances during the next six months, and the probability that a new set of plans for regulating business will be advanced following the election, might help to bring about an important business contraction during the Winter months.

Obviously a great deal depends upon the

outcome of the November elections and upon the temper of the new Congress. If the belief that sentiment is changing proves unfounded, a rather severe business recession could easily occur.

These uncertainties, however, relate more to the immediate course of business than to the question of the eventual devel-

opment of a substantial business expansion. For reasons given in this article we believe that, whether or not a period of uncertainty of some length lies immediately ahead of us, the longer-range outlook for business and common-stock prices is more favorable than it has been for many years.

Public Utility Earnings

Continued from Page 542

American Telephone and Telegraph Company	1938.	1937.
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Now is profit planning time

—and here is specific data to help you—

THIS is the planning season for advertising men. It is the time of year when planning boards and strategy committees discuss and decide what shall be done next year to hold and increase business. Questions are sharp and to the point—are we getting the most out of our advertising appropriation? Can we do better next year?

It is a good season to re-examine the fundamentals of advertising and of markets. Look at New York, for instance, with a cold and appraising eye. Do you know where your advertising does the most good here? Do you know how a re-direction of your advertising pressure can realize a greater profit-potential?

For something over a year now, The New York Times Market Research Department has applied itself to answering these questions. Its findings can help in your New York sales plans.

Studying retail sales of dozens of different products—chiefly in the grocery and drug store fields—our Market Research Department has discovered that a single, fundamental principle underlies the marketing of advertised products in New York.

Simply stated, that principle is: advertised products, regardless of

kind or price, sell with greatest velocity among above-average-income families.

Corollary to this is the finding that there are enough above-average-income families in New York to comprise a major volume market. Because selling this market entails a more economical operation (distribution is higher, stores are fewer, sales per store are greater) it is the most profitable volume market available.

A specific example of what this means for the advertiser is this: 80% of the total sale of the four best-selling toothpastes in New York City is made among 54% of the families—those in the high- and medium-income groups.

Conducting a somewhat different investigation, the U. S. Department of Labor (in its recently published Consumer Purchase Survey) provides important corroboration for our Market Research Department's conclusion. The Consumer Purchase Survey, available for New York as well as a number of other cities over the country, gives a detailed picture of family expenditure by income groups. It shows that markets improve for advertisers as the incomes of the families comprising them improve. For instance,

70% of the total family expenditures in New York City is made by half the families—the upper income half.

When they begin to give these principles practical application, many advertisers will see that they differ sharply from one line of thinking that has become rather widespread in advertising circles. They will see that advertising is not necessarily marked for success merely because it reaches a large number of families. It must, rather, reach families *plus* purchasing power.

Before you make up the final draft of your selling plans for this market next year, why not let us supply you with the market facts which should help multiply the effectiveness and reduce the cost of your New York operations? The specific data in our Research Department files is sufficiently comprehensive to be of material assistance in drawing up advertising plans for almost any staple product. Write today to our Market Research Department.

Copies of The New York Times Market Research Studies will be sent interested executives upon request. Studies available cover COFFEE, TEA, TOMATO JUICE, PINEAPPLE JUICE, COLD CEREALS, HOT CEREALS, BAKED BEANS, SHORTENING, SOAP CHIPS and FLAKES, LAUNDRY SOAP, SOAP POWDER, CITRUS FRUIT, CANNED AND BOTTLED BEER, CAMERA FILM, REFRIGERATORS, TOOTHPASTE.

The New York Times

“ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT”

